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VOL. IV. NO. 160 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
	July				
9th	"	Nagova	7000		
16th	"	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd	"	Khiva	9000		
30th	"	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th	Aug.	Mandala	8000		
13th	"	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th	"	Kashmir	9000		
27th	"	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	8000		
10th	"	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th	"	Khyber	9000		
24th	"	Salsette	9000	Kashgar	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagova	7000		
8th	"	Karmala	9000		
15th	"	Khiva	9000		
22nd	"	Arabia	8000		
29th	"	Nellore	7000		

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
22nd July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
26th Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT. P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
12th July	Dwarka	Karachi direct.
26th "	Dilwara	East & South Africa via Seychelles.

or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

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GAZDAR & Co.,

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Anastoki	B	2847		22nd July
City of Paris	A & C	9000		27th July

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5504	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7824	16th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	515	998	490	680
London via Marseilles	650	1,083	480	790
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles (leaves from Liverpool)			440	712

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The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	8th July	10th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	11th July	21st July
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4008	29nd July	3rd Aug.
Tetomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	2nd Aug.	14th Aug.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Watanabe	6th July	14th July
Shibetoro Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July
Malay Maru	4516	S. Nemoto	12th July	24th July
Saigon Maru	4353	Y. Yamamoto	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Inabo Maru	3939	D. Ogawa	26th July	6th Aug.

For Freight apply to

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Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

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Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

60, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,50,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Fund	M... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagur and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,500,000
Reserve	£1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Quala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

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OFFERS

LIBERAL

OUTTURN

METHINKS

IN

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED for the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, a Staff Nurse. Salary Rs. 75 a month. For further particulars apply to Miss GRANT, Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal. 1007

WANTED—An experienced Nurse for baby of 15 months. Apply giving full particulars to Mrs. MORRIS, Amraoti Camp, Berar. 1006

WANTED—A good SERVICEABLE HORSE for harness work up to Rs. 400.—Apply to Box No. 954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4559.

WANTED—A FLAT on Gamdevi estate or neighbourhood suitable for a European family. Apply with full particulars and rent to Box No. 955, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4562

WANTED—At once Clerk to keep Field Service Accounts of the 2/4th Goorkha Rifles; only experienced men need apply; good salary. Applications to the O/C., DEPOT, 2/4th Goorkha Rifles, Bakloh. 1005

SITUATION WANTED—By a thorough business man, thoroughly experienced office assistant who is a Typist, Book-keeper, Cashier, Correspondent and experienced Traveller.—Apply to Box No. 953, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4558.

WANTED—An ELECTRICIAN-MECHANIC to take charge of motors and machinery of a modern Laundry in Karachi, worked by electricity. State terms enclosing certificates. Apply to Box No. 948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4524

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons, young, energetic and strong, for service with the Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers on active service. Good salary and field allowance. Apply at once, sending copies of testimonials and stating terms, to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Maler Kotla State. 1004

WANTED—2 MOHAMMEDAN Regimental Clerks, must be acquainted with Adjutant and Quarter Master Office work. Consolidated pay to start with Rupees Thirty. Must be prepared to enlist.

Apply OFFICER COMMANDING Depot, 5th Light Infantry, Fatehgarh. 1002

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Bar State Medical Department. Starting salary Rs. 35 per month, plus Rs. 7 as provident fund p.m., free quarters and joining expenses according to State rules.—Applications stating age, together with copies of diploma, to be immediately addressed to the STATE SURGEON, Barwani State (C. I.), via Mhow. 1 1000.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN on Rs. 80 per mensem and a qualified SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 50 per mensem consolidated.

Only thoroughly experienced men with good testimonials extending over a period of 10 years need apply.

Applications with full details of experience and copies of testimonials should be sent to the ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE P. W. D. Central Store and Workshop, Dapuri near Poona. 4549

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FOR SALE—B. G. Young Waler, 14-2 Hands, will accept reasonable offer. Apply sharp BALAJI JOSHEY, next to Gordhan, Girgaum. 4556.

FOR SALE—A canoe-shaped ENGLISH VICTORIA, perfect condition. Splendid shape. Rs. 1,000 or offer.—Apply to Box No. 954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4559.

FOR SALE—A ZUST MOTOR LANDAULETTE CAR, recently overhauled and painted, in perfect running order Rs. 3,000.—Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, Queen's Road, Bombay. 4547.

FOR SALE—Gents and Ladies' second hand OVERCOATS and FROCK COATS at Rs. 3-8 each, Short Coats at Rs. 2-8 each and Vests at As. 12 each. Fresh Stocks unpacked every Saturday. Mofussil orders executed by v. p. p.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4480

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

NOTICES

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A PRIZE OF RS. 150.

SOME sympathisers of Indian agriculture in Cambridge have decided to award a prize of Rs. 150 (in cash or in any other form desired by the candidate) to the best essay on "Agricultural Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency" with a view to promote interest in the study of agricultural co-operation in the Bombay Presidency.

The essay should necessarily embody discussion on the following points among others:

(1) Opportunities for co-operation

(a) in any one of the following five parts of the Bombay Presidency: Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan, Gujerath or Sindh;

(b) in different branches of agriculture; showing briefly the nature and extent of the advantage that may be secured by co-operation.

(2) Methods of agricultural co-operation prevailing before the advent of modern co-operative movement, if any, with suggestions as to whether any of them can be revived.

(3) Examination of the principal types of co-operative societies existing in the Bombay Presidency.

(4) Difficulties in the way of development and practical hints as to their removal.

(5) Future lines of progress (While indicating possible developments generally, the candidate should treat in detail some particular branch of agricultural organisation, such as dairying, manure supply, implement supply, seed supply, sale of cotton, etc., which seems to him to hold out special promise).

(6) Brief indication of the share that can be taken by the agricultural associations in the co-operative movement.

Stress will be laid on the original facts collected and on independence of thought.

References to the official statements and to the previous literature on the subject will be considered necessary. A bibliography of the literature consulted should be given at the end of the essay.

The essay is open to competition for all persons interested in the study of Agricultural Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency.

The essay will be examined by a body of judges composed of:

1. The Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.
2. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies Bombay Presidency.
3. Mr. V. H. Coneballi, M.A. (Cantab.).
4. Mr. G. K. Deodhar, M.A.
5. Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A.

The essay should be printed, typed or written in a legible hand, and should be sent to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, so as to reach him on or before the 31st August, 1917.

The essay should not bear the name of the candidate but only a motto. The name of the candidate together with the motto should be communicated to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency.

The winning essay will become the absolute property of the prize-givers.

The essays of those candidates who have not secured the prize will not be returned. 4552

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of SHANTARAM GANSEH AMBYE, late of Bombay Goud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor ... Deceased.

RAMRAO DATTATRAYA WARDE, of Bombay Goud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, now unemployed residing at Zaobas Wadi Thakurdwar outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. Malabari.

The 30th day of June 1916

Messrs. SMETHAM BRYNE & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

4565

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the MUNICIPAL OFFICE on THURSDAY, the 13th July, 1916, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the election of a Councillor to represent the Corporation on the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. D. E. Wacha, resigned.

By order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,

Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,

Bombay, 5th July, 1916. 4563

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE desires that all applications for fresh registration for "Grant-in-Aid" or for revision of the existing grants, from private Primary Schools, should be sent in July for each year. They should be on prescribed forms.

The applications should accordingly be sent so as to reach the undersigned by 31st July, 1916.

D. G. PADHYE,

Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,

Municipal Offices,

Bombay, 5th July 1916. 4561

NOTICES

PUBLIC MEETING.

IN view of the strong public feeling prevalent throughout the country against the Indian Consolidation Act Amendment Bill, recently introduced into Parliament we, the undersigned, beg to convene a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay at the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1916, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of representing to the authorities that the proposed measure be dropped.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Dinshaw M. Petit	M. N. Hogg
Ibrahim Rahimtulla	D. E. Wachha
Ralph Kidd	Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy
C. H. Setalwad	M. A. Jinnah
Purshottam Thakurdas	Narotam Morarji Goculdas
W. A. Chambers	Bhalchandra Krishna
Goculdas K. Parekh	D. A. Khare
D. N. Bahadurji	H. A. Wadia
Jehangir Bomanji Petit	Cowasji Jehangir (Junior)
Bhulabhoy J. Desai	D. J. Tata
B. G. Horniman	Manmohundas Ramji
Vithaldass D. Thackersey	N. M. Samarth
	Phiroz C. Sethna
S. R. Bomanji	Faiz B. Tyebji
V. J. Patel	Ruttonsey Moolji
H. P. Mody	Sheriff Dewji Canji
Rahimtulla Currimbhoy	Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed
N. V. Mandlik	N. T. Vaidya.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NANU BAPUJI KOTHARE has contracted for absolute sale to our client Mr. BULDEODAS SHIVNARAYAN free from incumbrances of all and singular the land and hereditaments with messuages thereon situate at Fanaswadi outside the Fort of Bombay more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said land and hereditaments or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise, at the expiration of the said period the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVEREFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the tenements messuages hereditaments, chawls, buildings and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Fanaswadi without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 433 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 148, New No. 1346, Old Survey No. 335 and New Survey No. 335 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4672, 4673, 4674, 4675 (1) (2) and Street Nos. 50, 52, 54, 1, 56 1 and 1a and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Fanaswadi Street, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Jivanji, on or towards the North by a passage common to the abovenamed property and to the property belonging to the said Jagannath Jivanji and beyond that by the property belonging to the said Jagannath Jivanji and on or towards the South by the property of Bapuji Ragunath.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1916.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,

4564 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI ABDUL LATIFF HAJI AYOOB has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. ABDUL REHMAN IBRAHIMJI SOWDAGAR. All persons therefore having any interest or claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses or two huts and quarter of the well standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,200 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 21, New No. A1/2515 Old Survey No. 78 and New Survey No. A1/104 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5795, 5796, and 5797 and Street Nos. 271-72 and 273 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by plots Nos. 6 and 7 of the cart and partly by a three quarter of the said well, on or towards the West by Public passage, on or towards the North by plot No. 2 of the cart and on or towards the South by the cart of Jamnabai widow of Nathoo Pitamber.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1916.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,

4542 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO MOTOR & CYCLE DEALERS

THE following are offered from stock just arrived per s. s. City of Athens:—

Single and Double proof Canvas for tyre repairs in rolls 90in. x 12in.

Motor pump connection tubing 5/32in. x 3 ply Red.

Black cycle valve tubing No. 1.

Acetylene Gas tubing Red 3/16in. and 1/4in.

All English manufacture

Apply sharp:—

J. D. JONES & Co.,

Rubber Department.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta,

Telegrams, "Grayite."

4527.

"THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE."

A special Class will be started from 4th July to prepare students for Government Accountancy Diploma Exams.

Students enrolled from now.

For further particulars apply to:—

PRINCIPALS:

A. J. MUKATI, Certified Accountant,

S. MANOR, B.A., Incorporated Accountant,

KANTA BUILDING, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE ON THE PREMISES AT HASOL IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent in the Lands at Hasol, Taluka Daskroi, Zilla Ahmedabad.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Prabhaker Govind Vaidya, an Insolvent and with the consent of Mrs. Muriel Slater and of the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 16th day of July, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Hasol in Ahmedabad District the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the following lands.

Schedule of lands, situate in the village of Hasol, Taluka Daskroi, in the District and Sub-District of Ahmedabad:—

Plot Nos.	Survey Nos.	Area. Acres.	Area. Goonthas.
1	17	2	35
2	44	3	16
3	46	11	14
4	47	14	8
5	48	6	30
6	49	13	19
7	50	8	34
8	51	7	0
9	58	5	13
10	59	5	24
11	60	2	12
12	61	2	28
13	62	3	2
14	63	2	38
15	64	1	14

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Official Assignee, Bombay, at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTON SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Karimbhoy Sumar and another, the executors of the last Will of Sumarbhoy Shivji, the owners of the property, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1916, at 5 p.m. S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land with the tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Love Lane, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and admeasuring 668 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 46, New No. 10/16280, Old Survey No. 651 and New Survey No. 10/3693 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No 6217 (7) and Street No. 53F. Love Lane and bounded on the East by the property of Gulamhoosein Ebrahim, on the North by a common passage, on the West by the property of Byramji Pallonji Mistry and on the South partly by the property of Lalji Devraj and partly by the property of Ratahally Bhimji.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, at the Office No. 9, Bell Lane Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th July, 1916.

MESSRS. K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at Green Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, the following furniture, jewellery, etc., such as new pettern orderly-made almirahs, crockery stands, book cases, dumbwaiters, dressing tables, chest of drawers, writing tables of full sizes in three pieces, washing tables, easy chairs, Curzon chairs, low chairs, office arm chairs, fancy double top teapoys, book stands, hat stands, rich tapestry lined cushion, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, leather sofas, leather easy chairs, etc.

Strong made to order document boxes, cash boxes, and strong decent made iron safes.

One lot of fancy open face and present's giving lady's and gent's gold and silver wrist watches and also wall clocks, alarm clocks, time piece, table clocks, etc.

Valuable jewellery containing brilliant roses, emerald roses, ruby rings, diamond earrings, pearl bangles, raifuls, mohanmala, toranmala, pearl kuda-jody, booties, etc.

K. A. READYMONEY, & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th July, 1916.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 (S.T.), IN THE AFTERNOON.

AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected and Made-to-Order High Class Furniture by Wimbridge, Devji and other well-known Makers consisting of English Designed Rich Genoa Velvet Lined Drawing Room complete Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Bevelled Mirror Artistic Cabinets, Cozy Corner Sofa Cabinets, Seasoned wood Automatic Master Key Roll Top Office Tables, Carved Chiffoniers, Single and Double Bed Room Almyrahs, Dressing and Washing Tables, Iron Single and Double Complete Cots, Silk and Cashmere Ladies' and Gents' Suits, Waterproof Overcoats, etc., etc.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 6th July at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (where the furniture has been arranged for Auction), the very valuable specially selected and Made-to-Order high class dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge, Devji and other well-known makers, such as dining table in 3 pieces, dining chairs, mirror back side boards, dinner wagons, meat-safes, English designed drawing room and reading room rich Genoa velvet lined complete suites of sofas and chairs, bevelled mirror artistic cabinets, silver show cases, cozy corner sofas cabinets, specially ordered, very rich seasoned wood master key, revolving roll top office tables, rich writing tables, office chairs, rich ornaments, rich hand-painted vases, rich open handworked carved chiffoniers, rare silk woven historical pictures (such as Shakespere, Frederick the III. Marquis of Salisbury, Queen Victoria), rich engravings, mirrored hatstands, rich teapoys, rich selected bedroom single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, rich double and single iron beds, Ladies' and Gents' rich Cashmere and silk dressing suites, waterproof overcoats, rich glass porcelain and platedware, etc., etc., the property of Messrs. R. Barras, B. Beale and other gentlemen.

Also on account and at the risk of the first defaulting purchaser Haji Abdul Latif of Bhuj Mohalla.

1 Automatic Master Key Roll Top Office Table, just like new and very strongly made, 1 silk tapestry lined chesterfield sofa and chesterfield chair, 1 mirrored corner cabinet and 1 meat-safe cupboard.

Also the property of a Native Prince:—

1 Motor Car R.C.H. 4 Cylinder, 20 H.P. Recently overhauled and painted. New Hood, Side Curtains, 5 Electric Lamps, Spare Rim Tyres in good condition.

Car as good as new.

By order of the Office concerned—

2 Rolls each 120 feet Dunlop Carriage Tyres, 1½ and 1¾ inches section.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

BONA FIDE SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE OF REALLY HIGH CLASS FIRE AND BURGLAR RESISTING BENT IRON "TOSH" SAFES FITTED WITH "TOSH SPECIAL 8 LEVER LOCKS," AND SECRET DRAWERS.

SIZES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th July at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction without reserve and to the highest bidder at their Rooms at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (First floor opposite the Oak Lane) an Invoice just received of a regular set of Brand New Safes from the well-known safe manufacturers Messrs. Tosh and Company consisting of the following Very High class Fire and Burglar resisting bent iron safes fitted with Tosh special 8 Lever Locks and secret contrivanced drawers:—

1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 34 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 30 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 28 by 22 by 22.
1 Iron Safe 26 by 21 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 24 by 20 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 22 by 18 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 20 by 16 by 15.
1 Iron Safe 18 by 15 by 15.

The above Safes are on view.

Note. The public have now been fully convinced of the sound making of "Tosh" Safes and those really anxious to preserve their valuables, decline to go in for any safes other than the "Tosh."

MEHTA, and Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th July, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO MILLS AND GINS.

AUCTION SALE OF 159 BAGS OF SAGO FLOUR.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Godown at Dariastan Gully, Mandvi, Vadgadi, by order of the offices concerned, the following:—

About 159 bags sago flour each weighing about 1½ cwt.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th July, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

THREE MORE NIGHTS OF PRESENT POPULAR PROGRAMME.

The Exclusive Indian Drama:

"THE FAITH OF A CHILD."

There is trouble on the Frontier and a Rajput reservist is called up. A grasping landlord torments his wife and when news comes of his death she is at his mercy. But her baby girl prays for her daddy's return, and the soldier does come back after a miraculous escape from the hillmen, so happiness reigns once more.

Story written by an Indian.

Fighting parts played by Indian Soldiers.

Domestic parts played by English people who have studied Indian life.

Lord Roberts' Indian Soldiers' Fund is benefitted by the proceeds from this film.

Thrilling Universal Drama:

"THE DUPE".

Becoming the innocent dupe of opium smugglers when out of luck, a young man has to suffer for their sins. Afterwards the chance offers of being revenged on them but he does not take it, but fights his way back to his old social position.

Rollicking Pathe Comic:

"ALL DOLLED UP".

One of the Starlight comedians tries to pose as a clockwork doll in order to get £1,000. Slippery Jim's wife does the same. In a rich lady's house the two frauds meet, each believing the other genuine until they are found out by the lady and expelled from the house.

The very latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

including the King-Emperor inspecting Troops at Aldershot, French Naval Guns in action at Verdun, the Empire's Troops at Marseilles, etc., etc.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a.m.

Practice Session—Ladies' 9-30 to 10-30 a.m.

EVENING SESSION 6 to 8.

NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30.

EVERY THURSDAY CLUB SESSION 6 to 8.

SUNDAY, MORNING SESSION 9 to 11.

SPECIAL EVENING SESSION for the Parsis only 5-30 to 7-30 with Band.

Tickets to be had at the door or at SOUNDY & CO.,

23, Churchgate Street.

TRY! DRUGLESS HEALING

FOR

Long Standing Diseases.

I can restore your vital forces and bring you back to health within a short time.

Sittings on week days, thrice a week, from 6-15 to 7-15 p.m.

Unless your case is absolutely hopeless there is still chance of cure. Don't delay! Come at once!

Prof. F. F. X. FIGREDO,

Academy of Mesmerism and Hypnotism, opposite Edward's Theatre, Kalbadevi.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS:

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too;

So are many in all stages of intellectuality

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

ASIATIC BALM

BEAR BRAND

Cures Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Cold. Good also for Wounds, Cuts, Bruises.

Never be without one.

Prices As. 8 and As. 12.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

Every Evening at 9-30 P.M. A Sensational Attraction;

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the first appearance here of

DR. WALFORD BODIE

THE ELECTRIC WIZARD. Scotland's Greatest Entertainer and Bloodless Surgeon

Assisted by the beautiful **"LA BELLE ELECTRA"** In New and Startling Novelties,

SEE The Great Death Chair Experiment. Bodies Electric Bombs. The cage of death. Dr. Bodie's Submarine Searchlight, as offered to the Admiralty.

DR. BODIE'S Merry Mediums. FUNNIER THAN HALF A DOZEN PANTOMIMES.

Free Surgical advice at the Theatre from 12 to 1 daily. Cripples specially invited

Supported by a full Vaudeville programme.

DOLLY ROBSON	HARRY AUSTEN	BELLA SKENE	MARIE STEWART
The Bell voiced girl.	The Caledonian Comedian.	Comedienne.	Vocalist and Dancer.

Dr. Bodie introduces his well known Ventriloquial Sketch.

'THE LAIRD'S HIGHLAND PARTY'

The Greatest Ventriloquial Act Touring. 12 Life Sized Figures.

Prices Rs. 5 to 8 annas. Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

6-30 P.M. EXCELSIOR PICTURES 6-30 P.M.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

The Original and Worlds Funniest Screen Comedian.

BILLIE RITCHIE ! BILLIE RITCHIE !

In A Screaming, Side-Splitting Comedy.

SILK HOSE AND HIGH PRESSURE

3000 Laughs in 3 Reels.

If you want to enjoy a whole evening of cheerful, trouble-banishing fun and joy and laughter, do not fail to see the irrepressible BILLIE in this funniest of funny pictures.

ALSO A STIRRING RAILWAY DRAMA

THE EXPRESS MESSENGER

The exciting story of a daring robbery by a gang of railway thieves.

3 Shows Nightly,—6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.

Prize Shows,—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 5th

Nagoya Garwood Shanghai June 13

DEPARTURES.

July 5th.

Pandua	Andreason	Busreh etc.
Mongara	Hamlyn	London
Merkera	Manley	Calcutta etc.
Polish Monarch	Gillas	Leith and Middlesbrough
Chindwara	Abbott	Calcutta etc.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday

Steamer Cyfarthafa Roberts Middlesbrough via Karachi

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham (Homeward bound) arrived at Marseilles on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Nagoya:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Nagoya, 4,249 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, which port she had left on the 13th ultimo, with the China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Polish Monarch:—The steamer Polish Monarch, 2,675 tons, Captain D. Gillos, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Leith and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo and manganese ore.

S. S. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chindwara, 3,307 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with balast.

S. S. Cyfarthafa:—The steamer Cyfarthafa, 1,958 tons, Captain H. Robertson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Middlesbrough via Karachi, with a cargo of manganese ore.

Wednesday, 5th July, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Cyfarthia	Robertson	W. C. & Co
C. & R. Anatolia	Williams	K. N. & Co
D. & E. Rimaldo	Jardon	J. F. & Co
F. Port de. Savano. Eduiongo Genoa Italian Mail		S. N Co
K. Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
M. Salsette	Armitage	P. & O.
N. Priestfield	Balls	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Clap & Hinnon	Openshaw	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati, Irrawadi, Mahanadi } B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Paris	Mills	K. N & Co
3 Kilosa		M. M. & Co
4 Sardar	Weeks	H. S. Shoosmy
6 Krimpura		M. M. & Co
8 Polyxena	Ramsay	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Goa		J. Finlay & Co
10 & 11 Orcasala	Osborne	W & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
15 Natrang	Grant	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Khiva	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Chyebassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
Novara	Garwood	P. & O. S. N Co

H. D. D.

Marmagoa	Fanning	A. Ashdown & Co
Alavi	Wheeler	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Dovre	Liquland	
Firoozi	Fernel	B. & P. S. N. Co
Mor-de-Diu	Aboo	Shimji
Griqua	Crome	T. M. & Co
Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
Pirahang	Nicol	T. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	I. B. P. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 9 bales wool, A. Meyer; 17 bales wool, M. A. Razak; 146 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 40 bales wool, J. Rojmal; 166 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 14 bales wool, N. Gambhirmal; 53 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha; 30 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

Anatolia (s) 103 tons linseed oil cake, New Mofussil Co.

Polyxena (s) 314 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.

City of Paris (s) 97 bales wool, B. Balabdas; 1,250 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 63 cwts. gum olibanum, P. Jethabhai.

Polyxena (s) 193 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 60 cwts. peas, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Nagoya (s) 1 case horse hair, A. H. Rahimtoola; 3 bales sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 3 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 5 bales goat and sheep skin, A. Cassam; 3 bales calf skin, A. Cassam; 200 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 244 cwts. old copper pots, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 65 cwts. old copperware, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 30 cwts. cassein, H. Curranee and Co.; 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 25 cases bristles, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1 bale deer skins, H. A. Oomer and Son; 13 bales goat and ship skins, H. A. Oomer and Son; 40 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 1 bale calf skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 8 bales calf skins, R. M. Kooka; 294 cwts. rice, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Khiva (s) 150 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Suchidana and Co.; 18 cwts. dry ginger, G. Suchidana and Co. "

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Clan Mackinnon (s) 71 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 257 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 1,700 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clan Mackinnon (s) 200 cwts. black pepper, A. Durst; 200 cwts. Colombo roots, A. Durst.

FOR GENOA.

Chybassa (s) 100 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 500 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

Porto de Savona (s) 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 5.

S. S. Porto de Savona from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—6 cases watches, 621 cases cotton goods, 3,163 cases milk, 24 packages earthenware, 50 cases coral sticks, 36 cases olive oil, 200 kegs lead ore, 2 cases essential ore, 500 bags almonds, 483 cases cognac, 24 barrels shots, 499 cases glass beads, 5 cases fernet, 2 cases olive, 1 case sausages, 125 cases vermouth, 600 cases brandy, 4 cases candied fruits, 10 cases cotton and woollen goods, 62 cases liquor, 50 cases cotton yarn, 4 packages rubber works, 1 case preserves, 8 cases woollen goods, 4 cases vermicelli, 45 packages provisions, 3 cases medicine, 9 cases chemicals, 220 cases mixed piece-goods, 250 cases glue, 143 cases 1 cask wine, 18 cases mastic, 1 case linen goods, 5 cases gelatine, 1 case silk goods, 5 cases beads and copper foil, 41 cases waste silk yarn, 4 blocks 571 slabs marble, 50 cases 13,202 pieces marble tiles, 280 packages gum incense, 55 bundles skins, 88 bundles hides, 371 pieces lead, 12 bags coffee, 719 packages 2 bags olibanum, 2 bags gum gugal, 2 bags gum Arabic, 1 bag neckla shells, 364 packages gum, 9 packages copper, 3 packages brass, 3 packages zinc, 3 cases chocolate, 36 cases tobacco, 140 bags sugar, 4 cases biscuits, 18 cases condensed milk, 45 cases cigarettes, 11 packages archlea wood, 2 cases rhinocers horns, 850 bags sulphur, 1 case oil, 60 cases gold stone, 1 case beer, 14 bales twist, 19 casks, 800 crates flooring tiles, 35 cases vermouth and cognac, 2 cases marble works.

S. S. Merkara from London, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—209 cases, 20 drums varnish, 4 cases plaster of paris, 1,998 cases biscuits, 148 cases provisions, 40 cases vegetable block, 62 cases lampblack, 320 cases gin, 23 cases jam, 8 cases chloroform, 53 cases confectionery, 1,366 cases o. stores, 26 barrels, 21 cases emulsion, 110 cases food, 3 cases cochineal, 55 cases sauce, 12 crates syrup of figs, 1 case lime chloride, 825 cases gripe water, 27 cases chocolate, 26 cases canned fruits, 1 case asphalte, 8 cases, 3 packages leather, 62 cases bovril and virol, 47 cases hams and bacon, 70 cases salt, 7 cases tinned fish, 759 cases condensed milk, 20 cases magnolia metal, 62 cases fruit salt, 1 case aluminium matting, 1 case hides, 200 cases lime juice, 4 cases thermogine, 15 cases cycles and parts, 10 cases candles, 2 cases potassium chlorate, 90 casks plumbago, 9 casks crucibles, 120 kegs sulphate of copper, 5 cases horns, 3 cases perfumed spirit, 5 cases citric acid, 3 cases hydrogen peroxide, 20 bales Mexican fibre, 10 jars quicksilver, 65 cases sardines, 10 kegs tartaric acid, 1 case potash acetas, 23 cases sugar, 3 casks magnesia, 12 casks, 61 cases vinegar, 15 cases bicarbonate of soda, 12 cases plums, 29 cases canned vegetable, 30 packages broken tiles, 36 cases Epsom salt, 1 case watches, 82 cases castor oil, 124 drums, 36 casks, 160 bags cement, 4 cases motor cycles, 13 cases Benger's food, 15 cases chalk, 19 cases codliver oil, 12 cases motor accessories, 8 cases Fuller's earth powder, 5 cases perfumery, 2 cases leather belting, 12 cases quaker oats, 63 cases infants food, 14 cases, 27 casks colour, 24 cases, 110 drums, 6 casks, 823 kegs paint, 82 cases, 61 bales paper, 180 bales 69 cases cotton goods, 1 case boric acid, 3 cases linnen goods, 81 cases soap, 5 cases starch, 1 bale twine, 6 bales

(Continued in Column 3.)

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The northward advance of the Arabian Sea monsoon has been continued and rainfall now extends over Central India west. The bay monsoon is temporarily weak owing perhaps to the disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Central India west, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar; local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also have occurred in east and north Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Cherrapunji two inches; Sibsugar Darjeeling one; Jalpaiguri six; Bareilly three-quarters, Indore one and a half; Pachmarhi one; Mahugao three; Karwar one; Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Gulbarga and Madras one and a half; Malegaon, Hyderabad (Deccan) two; and Bangalore one.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 5th July 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 5th July. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.05	23.60	40.48	17.16
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0.15	21.27	37.31	19.65
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.13	21.04	38.30	19.12
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.22	22.29	43.26	20.85

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 4 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.688 Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.7 "
Dew Point	78.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.826 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.5 "
Minimum do.	81.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	146 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05 Inches
Total fall during month	0.05 "
Do. do. years	23.71 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th July	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.
	July				July		
Wed.	5	m 1 52	25 5		5	m 7 30	17 4
		e 2 17a	27 5			e 8 30a	18 9
Thur.	6	m 2 51	25 3		6	m 8 4	18 1
		e 2 47a	27 0			e 9 3a	18 7
Fri.	7	m 3 14	25 0		7	m 8 42	18 10
		e 3 20a	26 7			e 9 42a	18 4
Sat	8	m 3 39	24 9		8	m 9 22	19 9
		e 3 59a	26 2			e 10 32a	18 1
Sun.	9	m 5 12	24 8		9	m 10 32	20 8
		e 4 47a	25 9			e 11 37a	17 8
Mon.	10	m 6 28	24 10		10	m 11 58	21 4
		e 5 59a	25 5				
Tues.	11	m 7 50	25 6		11	m 0 44	17 1
		e 7 1a	25 3			e 1 29a	21 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise	Sunset
July	5 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
"	6 (Thursday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
"	7 (Friday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
"	8 (Saturday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
"	9 (Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
"	10 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
"	11 (Tuesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July	8d. 5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	" "	15d. 10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	22d. 5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	" "	30d. 7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th July 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.33in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual in the west Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi, night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana where day temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.24in and Indore 1.58in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Hoshangabad has had 0.45in., Khandwa 0.27in., Bijapur 0.14in., Belgaum 0.39in., Aurangabad 0.03in., Nizamabad (Indur) 0.84in., Hyderabad 2.05in., Malegaon 0.22in., Ahmednagar 0.22in., Poona 0.26in., Sholapur 0.14in. each, Nizamabad 0.84in., and Hyderabad 2.05in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, Central India West and on the north Madras coast and local in the Central Provinces, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few showers have been reported from the east Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast, fairly general in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the Central Provinces, Central India West and on the north Madras coast. Some showers may occur in Mysore and possibly in the east United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of July 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	92.0	81.3	79	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th July)	94.3	88.9	81	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.8	90.5	46	..	0	—0.86
Rawalpindi	91.1	72.5	54	..	3.67	0.65
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hissar	106.2	83.0	58	..	1.97	..
Ambala	95.7	74.1	78	0.33	5.66	0.54
Delhi	100.6	79.2	72	..	2.12	—2.46
UNITED PROVINCES—						4
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	.. 8
Jhansi	101.6	77.8	64	..	6.73	0. 0
Cawnpore	94.2	30.3	84	..	14.91	10.0
Allahabad	96.6	80.5	81	..	20.73	14.4 2
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.1	85.6	77	..	0	—0.
Karachi	88.7	80.9	80	..	0.21	—0.
Ajmer	100.0	80.0	43	..	3.55	0.
Jaipore	105.2	82.7	47	..	2.17	—1.
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	.. .91
Mount Abu	82.4	67.9	65	..	3.76	—4.
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						78
Bhuj	95.2	77.9	64	..	0.65	—1.33
Dwarka	89.2	81.3	79	..	0.19	—2.73
Veraval	88.2	82.3	81	..	0.68	—3.75
Rajkot	100.3	76.0	66	..	2.88	—2.49
Jhavnagar Para	98.0	82.4	78	..	1.11	—3.50
Surat	96.4	81.3	74	..	6.04	—3.83
Ahmedabad	101.9	81.3	62	..	2.45	—3.98
Deesa	102.7	81.0	62	..	2.27	—0.04
Neemuch	99.0	76.9	55	0.24	8.43	3.24
Indore	95.6	72.1	86	1.58	10.40	3.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						56
Jubbulpore	95.1	77.5	75	..	7.20	—2.74
Saugor	98.6	75.2	72	..	5.17	—3.84
Hoshangabad	97.1	76.8	82	0.45	8.66	0.04
Khandawa	96.0	75.9	88	0.27	6.46	—0.04
Akola	91.0	74.9	81	0.02	8.23	2.07
Amroati	89.3	74.8	82	..	9.98	2.17
Nagpur	93.8	72.7	85	0.42	11.87	1.15
Chanda	87.9	75.0	93	0.22	10.16	1.64
Raipur	89.5	75.0	93	0.02	14.24	3.
KONKAN—						56
Bombay	87.5	79.2	87	0.05	23.69	0.32
Ratnagiri	92.8	75.1	85	1.94	43.49	10.58
Mormugao	92.5	78.3	95	3.11	51.61	17.19
Karwar	92.2	78.9	91	1.08	48.85	8.
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						06
Malegaon	97.5	73.1	87	2.22	5.26	—0.93
Ahmednagar	88.7	71.3	82	0.22	3.45	—1.06
Poona	87.4	71.9	86	0.26	3.38	—2.41
Sholapur	78.2	71.4	87	0.14	5.93	0. 2
Bijapur	85.2	70.2	75	0.14	4.38	0.61
Belgaum	80.3	66.3	88	..	8.39	—1.90
Aurangabad	84.8	72.6	73	0.03	5 41	—0.77
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.0	71.7	92	0.84	8.03	1.70
Hyderabad	76.3	70.3	91	2.05	8.80	2. 9
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.2	73.1	93	1.73	50.05	5.66
Calicut	83.3	74.7	94	0.33	42.80	3.28
Cochin	85.9	74.4	89	0.50	29.14	—2.46
Colombo	84.0	76.0	82	0.08	8.49	0..9
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.2	74.1	92	0.56	9.83	4.27
Bellary	92.8	73.7	68	..	0.66	—1.62
Cuddapah	96.1	76.6	78	0.24	1.17	—2.50
Madras	93.5	73.0	90	1.53	5.75	3.13
Bangalore	84.5	66.5	92	0.88	2.73	—0.76
Coimbatore	90.2	70.4	83	..	2.30	0.54
Trichinopoly	99.6	77.6	58	..	0.03	—1.66
Negapatam	94.8	78.3	73	..	1.28	—0 4 2

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5 h July 1916 was 29.684 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur also in the Central Provinces, the Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Sir Harcourt Butler on Tuesday evening inspected the draft of the Burma Military Police Volunteers who are leaving on Wednesday. The total number of men who have already left Burma, is 3,267.

(Continued from Column 2.)

canvas, 54 cases cigarettes, 19 cases tobacco, 16 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 2 kegs hypo soda, 6 casks nitrate of strontium, 2 cases woollen goods, 2 bales shawls, 8 bales shawls, 8 bales Berlin wool, 20 bales cotton wool, 10 drums caustic potash, 8 cases woollen goods, 7 casks tallow, 1 case umbrellas, 35 umbrellas, 35 cases cider, 33 cases 8 crates glass bottles, 8 crates distemper, 6 cases ammonia carbonate, 17 cases Scrubs ammonia, 100 kegs zinc oxide, 31 cases mineral water, 1 keg 3 cases cobalt oxide, 690 cases beer, 6 cases liquor, 3 cases hydro sulphite, 20 kegs 20 cases chlorate of potash, 50 cases essence, 6 cases ether, 185 cases wine, 2 kegs cream of tartar, 4 cases hydrochloric acid, 1 case sulphuric acid, 6 cases potash iodide, 9 cases flavouring, 2 Hhds rum, 15 crates 9 casks 5 packages earthenware, 4 cases hair tonic, 13 cases motor car and parts, 21 cases 18 packages tyres, 307 cases medicine, 1 case acetone, 6 cases firebricks, 8 cases glass globes, 34 cases boots and shoes, 115 cases photographic materials, 4 casks caramel, 2 casks glass jars.

S. S. Shwedegon from Rangoon Agents Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.—539,750 gallons burning oil, 13,000 tins 2,600 drums petrol, 597 drums bensine, 166 bags wax, 4,571 cases candles, 99 pieces pig lead, 300 casks lubricating oil, 470,244 gallons kerosine oil.

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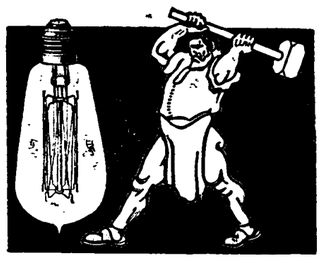

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 4th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	300
" " " of East Indian	200
" " Imports	22,000
Mid. Americans	8.00—16
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.70+3
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in closing time.)	Liverpool at New York and New Orleans markets Closed today.
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Total Imports ..... Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
July	7.78	
July-Aug.	7.77	
Aug.-Sept.	7.75	No change.
Sept.-Oct.	7.70	
Oct.-Nov.	7.66	
Nov.-Dec.	7.63	
Dec.-Jan.	7.61	
Jan.-Feb.	7.60	
Feb.-Mar.	7.60	
Mar.-Apl.	7.60	+1
Apl.-May	7.59	
May-June	7.57	
June-July	7.55	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, July 4th. To-day's closing price.	
July	7.76—5	
July-Aug.	7.77—5	
Aug.-Sept.	7.75—4	
Sept.-Oct.	7.70—5	
Oct.-Nov.	7.66—5	
Nov.-Dec.	7.63—4	
Dec.-Jan.	7.61—4	
Jan.-Feb.	7.59—5	
Feb.-March	7.59—4	
March-April	7.59—4	
April-May	7.58—4	
May-June	7.56—5	
June-July	7.54—5	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, July 4th. To-day's price.
July	11.43+2
November	11.01—29
January	10.93—11

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 4th.

M. G. Bengal Good	5.90	Unchgd.
" " Fully Good	6.05	
" " Fine	6.20	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.55	
" " Fine	6.85	
" Broach Good	6.70	
" " Fully Good	7.85	
" " Fine	8.00	
" Scinde Good	5.95	
" " Fully Good	6.10	
" " Fine	6.25	

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, July 4th.

Cloths:—Steady but quiet with a poor Indian demand.
Yarns:—Slow.

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	30⅞—½	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Less demand. Quiet.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½	Unchgd.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼	
" " " 6 "	5⅛	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
" 7 day market loans	4⅝	
Consols 2½ %	61½+½	
Rupee Paper 5 %	92 No change.	
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	73½+½	
Government Securities 3 %	63½+½	
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.14 No change.	

WAR LOANS.

London, July 4th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£90+½
4½ % 1925—1945	£97½+½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 4th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June. Nominal	55/6
SOUTH AMERICAN.	
Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. June. Sellers	51
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian. April. Sellers.	65
Victorian. April Sellers	67
BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley. July-August.	47
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold 416 lbs 85% ex-Ship July-Aug.	59/6
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	60/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August Sellers	72/6
Toria Rapeseed July-August Sellers	61
LINSEED.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July firmly held.	65
COTTONSEED.	
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull Nominal	£12/5/0
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£128
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£99
Copper Braziers	£151
Yellow Metal	15⅜
Hard Spelter	40
Tin Plates I.C.Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	6/4/0
FREIGHT.	
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber:—Fine hard cure July-Aug.	2/8
Plantation First Lat-x Crepe August Paid (New York Markets closed to-day.)	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 5.

In our market to-day rates for Akolas were fully maintained in spite of lower advices from the other side. New Broach, however, was about Re. 1 lower.

There has been a certain amount of buying of July Akolas by bazaar jobbers, but nothing of importance has been reported in contracts.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—
July, Akolas 269½—7.
September, Akolas 269½.
January, Akolas 269.
January, F. G. Bengal 228.
April, Good Broach 292½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS.' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.	
M. G. Broach	292		Apr.	1917
M. G. Bengals	238	228	Jan.	1917
M. G. Bengals	230		July	1916
M. G. Sind Punjab				
M. G. Khandesh				
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat				
M. G. Nagpore				
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	266		July	1916
Do.	239		Sep.	
Do.	259/0		Jan.	1917
M. G. Oomravati			$12 June July	'16.
H. G. Westerns				
M. G. Westerns	315			
H. G. Bengaloes				
Compts.			232/3	
H. G. Bijapore				
Saw Ginned Dharwar			303	

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6.	1914-5.	Difference.
Khandesh	359,064	244,662	+118,00
Central India	227,958	175,978	+ 51,980
Barsi & Nagar	247,377	163,588	+ 83,789
Berar	682,915	428,520	+.254,395
Central Provinces	181,872	215,253	— 33,381
Comptas & Dharwar	154,109		
Northern-Westerns	135,883		
Cocoanada	27,176	302,628	+ 36,410
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	19,870		
Dhollera	101,400	193,214	— 91,814
Broach	261,858	241,789	+ 20,069
Kaiputana	39,359		
N. W. Prov.	312,262	551,453	+ 34,406
Sind-Punjab	184,228		
Persian	525	767	— 242
American	.....	195	— 195
Egyptian	792	624	+ 168
Other Sorts	2,505	2,625	+ 880
Total	2,991,183	2,519,716	+471,467

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 5th July, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	228	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
	240	230	218	..	Ready & July
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	223	213	..	Ready & July
	..	251	237	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	259	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	251	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	230	..	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	300	..	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	292	..	..	Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..	
	..	267	258	..	Ready & July
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	270	..	..	Sept. & 25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	267	259	..	Ready
Dhanangaum	..	268	260	..	Ready
Foolgaum (M.G.)	..	265	..	..	July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	271	263	..	Ready
	..	268	..	..	July
Nagpore	..	276	268	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	274	..	..	July
Wardha Hinghat (M.G.)	..	277	269	..	Ready
	..	275	..	..	July
Broach (M.G.)	..	283	278	..	Ready & July
	..	..	..	292	25th April '17.
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	338	Ready
	..	..	..	334	July/August
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	249	235	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	310	Ready
	..	..	..	317	July/August
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	312	Ready & July/August
	..	..	..	318	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	317	July/August
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	316	Ready
	..	..	..	313	July/August
Co...a (M.G.)	..	..	..	335	Ready
	..	..	..	331	July/August

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 4th July, 1916:—

Cotton	6,974 Bales.
Wheat	15,400 cwts.
Linseed	14,963 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	645 "
Ginjellyseed	2,524 "
Groundnuts	7,013 "
Cistorseed	2,796 "
Rice	13,785 "
Myrabollams	148 "
Cottonseed	8,162 "
Mowraseed	361 "
Gram	3,453 "
Joowar	5,766 "
Barley	4,774 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 5th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	3 8 0	5 9 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	3 8 0	5 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Rangla	3 8 0	5 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 . 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 3 6	8 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 14 0	8 4 0
Teaseed, White 85.15	4 6 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	4 5 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50	4 4 0 0	....
" Black	3 8 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 14 0 0	....
Groundnuts	4 6 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 2 0	4 5 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 1 0	
Linseed May	9 4 9	
Wheat August Sept.	5 14 0	
Linseed Sept.	8 13 0	

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... 25, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1/8d. Oct.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4¼d. Oct.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m.s. do.	205
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	151½
Do. Shanghai	212½
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-6.0
Australian Do.	26-8-0
Bombay Do.	25-14.0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0.0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76-13.0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 5.

The Cotton Mill Share Market maintained a firm tone to-day and a further rise was recorded.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares registered an advance of about Rs. 25 over yesterday's closing quotations.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 467½.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 492½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,252½ to Rs. 1,275, Madhavji from Rs. 1,430 to Rs. 1,450, Centrals from Rs. 2,200 to Rs. 2,230 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 1,720.

Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 321½. Crescent to Rs. 127½, and Pearl Mill shares to Rs. 400.

Indian Dyeing and Bleachings were placed at Rs. 162½ and Finlays at Rs. 262½.

Kasturchands changed hands at Rs. 870 and Simplex at Rs. 445.

Bank of Bombay shares stood steady at Rs. 1,555.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 72½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 176½ but closed at Rs. 178½ (sellers). Tata Deferred opened at Rs. 730 but closed at Rs. 750 after touching Rs. 755.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,355.

British Burma Petroleums were placed at Rs. 3½.

Upper Sind Light Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 111.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 240.

Shivrajpoors were placed at Rs. 24.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 78.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 91.

AMERICAN COTTON CROPS 1905-06 TO 1916-17.

The following amended table gives the figures of the indicated acreage report and the average condition of the cotton crop upto June 21st for the last eleven year:—

Seasons.	Average Condition up to 25th June.	Acreage in thousands (corrected.)	Actual Crop including linters.	Average price Mid-uplands.
1905-6	77.9	26,999	11,320	5.94
1906-7	83.3	32,049	13,551	6.38
1907-8	72.0	32,000	11,582	6.19
1908-9	81.2	33,370	13,329	5.50
1909-10	74.6	32,292	10,651	7.86
1910-11	80.7	33,418	12,132	7.84
1911-12	88.2	36,681	16,043	6.09
1912-13	80.4	34,706	14,129	6.76
1913-14	81.8	37,458	14,885	7.27
1914-15	79.8	37,406	15,007	6.22
1915-16	80.3	32,107	*11,161	—
1916-17	81.1	35,294	14,266	—

*Bureau's Estimate exclusive of linters.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU CONDITION REPORTS.

Seasons.	Upto 25th May.	Upto 25th June.	Upto 25th July.	Upto 25th Aug.	Upto 25th Sept.	Season's Average
1905-06	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	74.5
1906-07	84.6	83.3	82.9	77.3	71.9	79.3
1907-08	79.5	78.9	75.0	72.7	67.7	71.6
1908-09	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	77.9
1909-10	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	69.9
1910-11	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9	75.2
1911-12	87.8	83.2	80.1	74.2	71.1	81.9
1912-13	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.9	69.6	76.0
1913-14	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1	74.5
1914-15	74.3	79.6	76.4	78.0	73.5	76.4
1915-16	80.0	80.3	75.3	69.2	60.8	73.1
1916-17	77.8	81.1	—	—	—	—

The basis or unit of comparison is 100, which is the standard of full condition, representing perfect healthfulness, exemption from injury from insects, drought, or other causes with average growth and development. "100" means a prospect of a full crop. The mark thus —— denotes the maximum and minimum condition for each month, and for Season's Average. The next three reports will be issued on August 1st and 31st, and October 2nd.

CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LTD.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., and Mr. W. Turner Green, Liquidators of the Connaught Mills Co., Ltd., Messrs. Bennett and Company held an auction sale at their premises yesterday of the said Mills.

The bid started at five lakhs of rupees and rose up to six lakhs and ten thousands. As the reserve bid had not been reached the sale was withdrawn.

COTTON ASSOCIATION AT ROTTERDAM.

The Consul for the Netherlands states that at a meeting of representatives of the principal Commercial, Banking and Shipping houses of Rotterdam convened on the 7th of April last, at the instance of the President of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce, a Cotton Trades Association was founded in Rotterdam (Holland) for the ultimate purpose of establishing a cotton market in that city.

The Board of Directors which counts amongst its members the leading business men of Rotterdam, has been directed:—

I. To draft the statutory rules, to be submitted to her Majesty the Queen for approval, and also the regulations concerning the management.

II. To fix the market conditions, and

III. To establish an arbitration bureau with experts for classification.

A Bonded Warehouse Corporation, especially for cotton, was established some months ago, likewise through the initiative of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce, and it will commence its operation towards the end of the current year.

It is of great importance to have everything in working order before the end of the war, in order to be able to try with might and main, as soon as trade will be free again, to revive the cotton market, "which formerly existed at Rotterdam."

The industries of Twenthe and Brabant, served in normal years principally by Bremen, can be served better by Rotterdam. Owing to the more favourable geographical position of the latter town a great part of West Germany, South Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Belgium can be provided with raw materials at lower freights. On these grounds it may be expected with confidence that a considerable part of the cotton trade will be transferred to Rotterdam.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 1st July 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. (Incorporated in England.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 1st July, 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	19,12,900	2,62,67,545
A. D. C. Rly.	58,200	8,40,137
B. K. Rly.	3,800	62,880
C. B. Rly.	9,100	1,46,117
Total	19,84,000	2,73,16,699
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st July, 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly.	11,57,756	2,17,99,950
A. D. C. Rly.	43,607	6,68,862
B. K. Rly.	3,649	41,750
C. B. Rly.	3,710	70,801
Total	12,08,722	2,25,81,493
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+7,55,144	+44,67,595
A. D. C. Rly.	+14,593	+1,71,275
B. K. Rly.	+151	+21,090
C. B. Rly.	+5,390	+75,226

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 1st July, 1916.	10,800	1,58,806
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st July, 1915	4,983	84,464
Increase or Decrease	+5,817	+74,342

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st July, 1916	2,000	29,098
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st July, 1915	1,090	23,320
Increase or Decrease	+910	+5,778

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 30th April 1916.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 5.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

Mrs. H. W. Hancock, who had done very good work in Burma since 1874 for the Baptist Mission died at Taunggyi on Monday. The body was brought to Rangoon at her request and buried beside her husband's who died in 1884 in the Baptist cemetery.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER ON A STEAMER.

FIREMAN TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Special Jury.)

KING-EMPEROR v. NAZIR ALI HUSSEIN MAHOMED.

The accused in this case was charged with murder for having caused the death of one Abdul Roshan Mahomad by cutting his throat with a knife.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine and Mr. V. K. Daradhar instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. Mr. Munsiff appeared for the defence.

The Advocate-General in opening the case for the Crown stated that the accused and the deceased were both employed as firemen on the S. S. Itinda, which on the 24th of June last, was lying in the harbour. It appeared that earlier in the day, the native crew were sent on shore to the disinfecting shed as there was a choleracase on the steamer. At about four in the afternoon the crew returned to the boat. With the crew came a number of other people who were employed for white-washing the steamer. They were employed, to white-wash the forecastle. The accused came there a short time after and asked them if they had seen his coat. The accused then asked the deceased if he had seen his coat. The answer it seemed did not satisfy the accused and they began quarreling. The accused then knocked down the deceased and got on the top of him. The men who were white-washing the forecastle heard a gurgling sound and all rushed out, and informed the tindal of what they had seen. The tindal sent for the serang of firemen who informed the third officer and then they all entered the forecastle. They removed the deceased on to the deck. They found that the neck of the deceased was almost completely severed. They then looked for the accused and found him hiding behind a post in the forecastle. They also found the knife covered with blood a couple of feet from the place where the deceased was knocked down. The deceased died soon after on account of the injuries received. The accused was subsequently arrested.

Evidence of several witnesses having been taken the accused made a statement to the Court saying that at the time, he was suffering from fever. He asked the deceased where his coat was. The deceased began to abuse him, and said that he would cut the accused and the accused retorted that he would cut the deceased. Both of them then fell to the ground. This was all he remembered and he had no recollection of what took place afterwards as he was suffering from fever.

Mr. Munsiff in his address to the jury said that he could not deny that the deed had been committed by the hand of the accused but appealed to the jury to bring in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The jury after considering their verdict for about half an hour returned a verdict of guilty of murder by a majority of six to three but unanimously and strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.

His Lordship in addressing the prisoner said that the verdict on the evidence was a very proper one. His Lordship said that in any case he should not have been disposed to pass a death sentence and he sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD MURDER.

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

KING-EMPEROR VS. BALA SAKARAM.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Special Jury.)

The accused was charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Tanibai by cutting her throat with a penknife on the 16th of June, 1916, at Bombay, near the junction of New Queen's Road and Lamington Road.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the prosecution. Mr. H. P. Dastur defended the the accused.

The accused, Bala Sakharam, was a coachman in the service of Narotam Tulsidas Mody and lived at his master's stables at New Queen's Road with a woman, the deceased Tanibai, who he said was his wedded wife; but, who, according to the case for the prosecution, was only his kept mistress. The accused and the deceased had lived together for about twelve years and had four children. Some time ago she happened to meet a former acquaintance of hers by name Bhau Rajaram and since then she frequently went away from her husband's house to Lonavla where Bhau was staying. On the last occasion when she was at Lonavla her husband went to Lonavla and brought her back to Bombay. Since then there had been constant quarrels between the accused and Tanibai over the latter desiring to go and live with Bhau. The accused seems to have remonstrated with her on her conduct in thus wishing to desert him and his children. About 16th June last, the accused sent for Bhau by telegram as there was to be a meeting of the caste to decide the dispute between them. Bhau accordingly, with his brother, came down to Bombay and there was an interview between him, the accused and Tanibai on the night of the murder. The accused's story was that he tried to dissuade the woman from going away and even offered her separate maintenance but she insisted on going and abused him. After the altercation, Bhau and his brother left. At about 11 o'clock at night the accused was seen by several witnesses chasing Tanibai down the road near the Royal Opera House. Mr. Oscar Morv, musical director at the Royal Opera House, who heard Tanibai's screams ran after the accused but before he could catch him the accused threw the deceased down and stabbed her in the throat with a knife. The accused was then arrested and Tanibai was sent to the hospital where she died after five days as the result of the injuries received by her.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty. They however strongly recommended the accused to mercy.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to transportation of life.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER AT THE PERSIAN GULF.

APPEAL ADMITTED SUBJECT TO QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

ATUBALI KARMATALI VS. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This is a case in which 16 Mahomedans, natives of Chittagong, employed in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's works at Abadan were charged with the offences of rioting armed with deadly weapons and murder. The present appellant was convicted and sentenced in that case to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years and ten years respectively for having committed offences under sections 148 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code, by Major A. N. Mosse, Judicial Assistant and Judge at Abadan, Persian Gulf.

The facts are briefly these:—

The Vice Consul of Mahammera, Mr. Lincon, was informed by the works manager of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company on the 17th January, 1916, that a riot had occurred the previous day, within the premises of the oil works between some Pathans and Chittagonians as a result of which two Pathans had died of wounds received and thirteen others were injured. A quarrel was said to have arisen over the occupation of a house by the Pathans. The Chittagonians armed with sticks, iron pipes, etc., attacked in great force half a dozen Pathans who were in the house and a free fight followed.

Mr. Lincoln on receiving this information proceeded to Abadan where he held a preliminary inquiry and reported that four Chittagonians were responsible for the disturbance and injuries caused to the Pathans, and that the injured Chittagongians were wounded by the Pathans in self-defence. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Gregson, was sent from Basra to investigate the matter. Several Chittagongian quarters were searched and therein found a number of lathis, pieces of iron, pipes and tools such as axes, a few of these articles being stained with blood. The accused were arrested and put on their trial.

The present appellant in his defence stated that he did not send for his people to attack the Pathans in their house or that he had anything to do with injuries inflicted on the Pathans.

The Judicial Assistant refused to believe the defence and sentenced the present appellant with others. Against that order the petitioner appealed to the High Court.

It was urged on behalf of the petitioner that the procedure followed by the lower Court was not warranted by the provisions of law.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court, that the point of jurisdiction should be argued as a preliminary point at the hearing of the appeal. All necessary persons including the lower Court should be served with notices.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. M. M. Karbhari appeared for the applicant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

DISCHARGE SUSPENDED FOR ONE YEAR.

(Before the Chief Justice.)

IN THE MATTER OF JEHANGIR FARDOONJI BALSARA, an Insolvent.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, AND SADAKALI KIKABHOY, Opposing Creditors.

This was an application by the insolvent Jehangir Fardoonji Balsara, for his discharge.

Mr. W. L. Weldon appeared for the insolvent in support of the application.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for Sadakali Kikabhoy, an opposing creditor, to oppose the application for discharge.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the Bombay Provincial Bank, Ltd., to oppose the application for discharge.

In opposing the application on behalf of Sadakali, Mr. Talyarkhan stated that insolvent filed his petition in insolvency on 26th July, 1915. According to his schedule, the liabilities due to his unsecured creditors were Rs. 21,829-11-9, to his preferential creditors Rs. 324-12-10 and to his fully-secured creditors Rs. 7,000. The assets shown in the schedule were:—Cash. Rs. 28-10-0; good book debts, Rs. 3,184-12-0. The Official Assignee had recovered up to now Rs. 801-7-6. The insolvent started the business as a plumber about 11 years ago. He also started a "chunnam" business. The chief grounds of opposition were that his assets were not of the value of 4 annas in a rupee, that he had not kept proper books of account and had kept on trading knowing that he was in insolvent circumstances. Counsel read the Official Assignee's report and submitted that there was primafacie evidence of facts existing under clauses a, b, c, d and g of section 39 of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act. Among other things, the Official Assignee stated that the insolvent started his business with a capital of Rs. 3,000 and without a partner. None of the books prior to Samvat year 1967 were produced by him. His books were not written up-to-date at the time of his insolvency. This insolvent like so many seemed to have gone on trading without learning to ascertain what his position was beyond knowing that he was losing money.

Mr. Kanga for the Provincial Bank supported Mr. Talyarkhan and relied on the Official Assignee's report and submitted that the discharge must be suspended.

While Mr. Weldon was addressing his Lordship, on behalf of the insolvent, his Lordship intimated that he was going to suspend the insolvent's discharge for one year. His Lordship ordered that the insolvent's discharge be suspended for one year with protection.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF JULY, 1916.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

58-15-146-15.—Little & Co., The Texas Co., v. The Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., in Liquidation & anr, Matu J & M, Part Heard.

67-15-195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors, v. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath & ors, Edg G W & Co.,

2-16-818-15.—Dikshit Dh & P, Jasraj Krishna, v. J. R. Miller, M B Chothia.

4-16-685-15.—G B Pandya for a pauper, Mogul Hussan Hoosein, v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan.

5-16-546-15.—J A Valles, Longin De Mello, v. Tahilram Girdharidas & anr, Jam R. & D.

6-16-1048-15.—Mulji & Tha, Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, v. Messrs. Panachand Dosa & Sons, a firm, Patell & Ez.

8-16-1257-15.—Ard H D & Co., S Nassiruddin & Co., a firm, v. S Mahomed Oomer H Mahomed Hassam, a firm, Payne & Co.

12-16-691-15.—Daphtary F & D, K Venkata Rao Sethupatty, v. Khimji Assur Virji, Payne & Co.

18-16-30-16.—Wadia G & Co., Kaikhusru Bejonji Nanabhoy Capadia, v. Shirinbai Bejonji Capadia, & ors, Wadia G & Co., Kanga & S.

19-16-1031-15.—Maneck D & Co, for a pauper, Florence I. Cabral, v. Augustinho Rozario Siqueira, In person.

21-16-203-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, v. Messrs. Balchand Ugarchand, a firm, Motichand & D.

23-16-1136-15.—Wadia G & Co., Mahomed Haji Aboo, v. Khatubai, Payne & Co.

24-16-1396-14.—Matu J & M, Birdichand Jivraj, v The Standard Bank Ld., Payne & Co.

25-16-451-15.—Payne & Co., Gulamali Mulla Abdullali, v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Captain & V.

26-16-653-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jillubai, widow, & ors, Cap. & V, D J Mantri.

10-16-711-15.—Ard H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham, v. Prier De Saone & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

11-16-775-15.—Ard H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham, v. Tullockchand Hookamchand, a firm, Jehangir M & S.

28-16-1267-14.—Kharas & Co., Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswari, & ors, v. Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Rajak Beig, & anr, Ard H D & Co.

27-16-692-15.—Daphtary F & D, K Vencata Rao Sethupatty & anr, v. Khimji Assur Virji & ors, Payne & Co.

22-16-83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa & anr, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

142-15.—Wadia G & Co., Jafferji Adamji Karachiwalla, v. Bai Jivibai, widow, & anr, Vachha & Co.

201-15.—Wadia G & Co., Jafferji Adamji Karachiwalla, v. Bai Jivibai, widow, & anr, Vachha & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

213-13.—Edgelow G W & Co., Shanalal Lallabhai Banker, a firm, v. S B Tom, Craigie B & C, Part Heard.

366-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Cassam Haji Tyab & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, Chitnis M and K, Part Heard, 24-6-16.

933-15.—Subnis & G, Ramchandra Vishwanath Divadkar, v. Shantaram Vishwanth Divadkar, & ors., Ard H D & Co., Part Heard 19-6-16.

S C 307-16.—Motichand & D, Jaisinglal Kalidas, v. Messrs. Tyeb Haji, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

S C 572-16.—Mancher & N, Mayaram Mahidhar Jain & anr, v. Purshotam Hari Ranade & anr, M V Gokhale.

S C 591-16.—Motichand & D, Motilal Ichalal Gand

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 6th of Ashad Sud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 4th of Ramjan, 1334.
Parsi: 29th of Deh, 1285.

Phase of the Moon: New Moon, June 30.
Sunrise, 6 h. 7 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 20 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Circle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit: Distribution of prizes, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, July 10.

Royal Opera House.—At 4.45 p.m. Cantata by pupils and staff of Queen Mary's High School.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, "The Scamps" at 6-30 and 9.45 p.m.,
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Churni Road, 6.45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11.45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

BHARUCHA—Gulbai, wife of Kavasji Rustamji Bharucha, age 14, Dhobi Talao, July 4.
DESAI—Shirinbai, widow of Kaikhasrco Framji Desai, age 38, Parel, July 4.
HODGSON—At Naini Tal, on the 29th June 1916, Mabel Isoline Hodgson, only sister of Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Hodgson, Cantonment Magistrate, Fyzabad.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding, July 6.

Riding School.—Riding School Daily at 7 a.m. (weather permitting).

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis, I.A., will be held on the following evenings of the week.

Monday the 3rd to Friday the 7th inst. 6 to 8 p.m. Volunteer Club, Marine Lines.

Practice Shoot.—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 8th instant from 4-30 p.m.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg: Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw Milne Commanding. July 5.

No. 212. Duties:—Duties for the week commencing Monday 3rd instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Officer next for duty Second-Lieut. F. J. Cheminais.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant A. S. White.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergeant V. Y. Smith.

No. 213. Parades:—6-45 a.m. Thursday 6th instant Physical exercise, Rifle and Marching Drill; 6-45 p.m. Thursday 6th instant Lecture.

No. 214. Physical Drill:—This class will be held every Thursday morning at 6-45 a.m. until further orders. Dress Gym. Kit.

No. 215. Lecture:—Capt. H. A. Starkey, B.V.A., will deliver a lecture on "The Electrical Appliances in connection with Gunnery" on Thursday next at 6-45 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress optional.

No. 216. Addresses:—N. C. O.'s and men of Nos. 1 and 2 and E. E. Companies are requested to forward their correct addresses to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

No. 221. Leave:—2nd Lieut. F. J. Cheminais. E. E. Company, B.V.I. is granted leave of absence from the 8th instant to the 9th instant both days inclusive.

No. 222. Transfer:—Capt. P. L. Bowers having been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Infantry Branch, is placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from the 21st of June 1916.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Parades:—Fridays 4-45 p.m. Sundays 10 a.m. The Signalling Class will parade every Wednesday at 4-45 p.m. until further orders.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Order by Lieut-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles. POONA, July 5.

632 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 8th July 1916:—
A Company at Headquarters Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. Dress, Drill Order., shirts.
B Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. Dress Drill order.
Recruits, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
The First Aid Class, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
Signallers, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Physical Training Class, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

633. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for practice and Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

634. Miniature Rifle Club.—Members of the Corps who are desirous of joining the Miniature Club should send in their names to the Adjutant.

635. Decrease.—The undermentioned having left the station are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.
No. 9255 Vol. R. H. Burnett, Sholapur Detachment.
No. 3867 Vol. N. Boyce, Sholapur Detachment.

636. Battalion Parade.—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible at Headquarters on Tuesday the 11th inst. at 7 a.m. for a "Tactical exercise". Dress Drill order, shirts.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY,
Second-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 2,245. Among them the number of new admissions was 350.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Muscat, Henjam, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charber, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bunder Abas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

FATAL RESULT OF MOTOR ACCIDENT.

The deaf and dumb beggar who had been run over by a motor car of the Indian Engineering Company in Cathedral Street on the 26th June, died in the G. T. Hospital where he was being treated for his injuries.

THE KSHATRIYA SOCIAL UNION.

A lecture on the "Life of Charles Bradlaugh" will be delivered by Mr. Motiram K. Bhivandker on Sunday the 9th instant at 4 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

PANNALAL P.J. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of June of the current year 414 males, 73 females and 97 children, making up a total of 584 patients, were treated at the Babu Pannalal Jain Charitable dispensary at Pydhowni, Bombay.

GIRL KNOCKED DOWN AND SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A twelve-year old Hindu girl named Sonoobai while going along the Fort Street, at the approach of a motor car ambulance driven by Private F. J. Parker got confused, and ran to her left across the front of the car and was knocked down. Her lower jaw was fractured and she was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

A VICTORIA MOTOR LORRY COLLISION.

When hack victoria No. 1231 was being driven near the Sassoon Dock, a motor lorry, supposed to be No. 136, came out of the dock gates and dashed into the horse of the victoria knocking it down. The right foreleg of the horse was dislocated by the fall. The driver of the lorry drove away without giving his address or name.

MISSING SILVER BAR.

A gold and silversmith, named Tarmahomed Mahomed, has reported to the police that on Monday noon he went away from his shop in Sheik Memon Street, leaving three bars of silver on the counter for sale. On his return he found his mehta, who was sitting in the shop, dozing and a bar worth Rs. 234 had disappeared.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR,

While Laxmibai, a Hindu woman aged about 35, was opposite the Jubilee Mill, on the Sewree New Road a motor car belonging to one of the proprietors of the mill, Mr. Chimanlal, entered the gate and the woman got confused and when trying to escape between the gate and the car was knocked down by the mudguard She received only very slight injuries.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY

There were two attacks and three deaths from plague, one attack of small-pox and one attack of cholera on Tuesday. The Maratha Hospital reported three attacks from plague, Bulleshwar and Walkeshwar one attack each. The total mortality from all causes was 65, against 75 on the corresponding day of 1915 and 63 on that of 1914. Of the 2,425 rats caught 15 were found to be infected.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Keshavarao Mahadev Pandit has reported to the police that while he was sleeping on the "otla" of his house on Tuesday night, and his son was inside it, somebody effected an entrance into his residence at Girgaum from the window overlooking the sweeper's passage and removed ornaments worth Rs. 462 from the person of his daughter-in-law Munabai, who had been married about a fortnight ago.

DONATIONS TO YOUNG BHATIA LIBRARY,

The Young Bhatia Library has received with thanks the following donations:—
Messrs. Sunderdas Dharamsey Rs 50, Vithaldas Naranji Rs 40, Harjivan Valji Rs 21, Bhimji Dwarkadas Rs 15, Sundarji Chatrabhuj Rs 11, Vishram Dhanji Rs 11, Gokaldas Dungarshi Rs 11. Kurji Dharamsey Rs 11, Valji Shamji Rs 11, Valji Ibji Rs. 11, Ranchhoddas Jadavji Rs 11, Haridas Ghelabhai Rs 11, Dharmsey Asu Rs 5, Thakersey Keshavji Rs 5, Hapidas Purshotam Rs. 5, Ratansey Lavji Rs 5 and Gopalji Dhanji Rs. 5.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

MOTOR CAR DRIVER FINED RS. 50.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged M. Maurice Aronete, a diamond merchant, with rash and negligent driving. It was alleged that about 2 p.m. on the 21st ultimo the accused was driving a motor car along Wodehouse Bridge towards Apollo Bunder, at a speed of over twenty miles an hour, when opposite the Wellington Mews he knocked down a Hindu girl, who was crossing the road, and then having lost control of his car, he dashed on to the pavement and ran along for many yards.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying that whilst coming down the bridge he noticed the girl and blew the horn, but she got confused and ran in front of the car. The brake was not in proper order and as he swerved to avoid an accident the car went over the pavement.

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, remarked that it was not enough to sound the horn on seeing a person in front of the car but it was the duty of the driver also to slow down to prevent an accident. He fined the accused Rs. 50, out of which Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to the girl as compensation.

DISOBEYING THE DOCK MASTER'S ORDER.

TINDAL FINED RS. 30.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. John Munster of the Port Officers' staff charged Goolam Husein, a tindal of a P. & O. barge, with disobeying the orders of the dock master on the 24th ultimo and in consequence obstructing and delaying the hospitalship Neuralia from entering the Alexandra Docks. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was ordered to remove his barge from No. 2 Alexandra Dock, in order to make room for the s. s. Neuralia. He, however, did not carry out the order, with the result that the hospitalship was delayed for about an hour. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted on the evidence and fined Rs. 30.

DRIVING WITHOUT BEING IN POSSESSION OF PERMIT.

MOTOR LORRY DRIVER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Hobson charged Framji D. Bharucha with driving a motor lorry belonging to the Fort Motor Transport Company, without being in possession of a permit to drive a vehicle plying for hire. The accused was fined Rs 5.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

DADA CROSS-EXAMINED.

THE EPISODE AT GREEN'S.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, a Memon, charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer with criminal breach of trust in respect of two hundis. Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Nariman of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, and Mr. Mangaldas Mehta appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Binning with Mr. Ghaswala, Mr. Rustomji Bharucha of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused.

The complainant Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, cross-examined by Mr. Binning said that at one time his solicitors were Dixit and Dhunjishah and Sunderdas, and when Mr. Devidas, who was their managing clerk, joined Jamsetji and Rustomji he took the complainant to that firm. The accused was working as a managing clerk with the latter firm at witness entrusted his work to Devidas Before he went to that firm he (the complainant) had no dealings with the accused. He had dealings with the accused through a broker after he went to the firm of Rustomji Jamsetji and Devidas. He did not remember if he entrusted any work to the accused then. When he left Rustomji and Jamsetji he went to Mr. Surajmal, which was coincident with the accused leaving that firm and going to Mr. Surajmal. He did go to Mr. Surajmal after the accused joined the latter. He had confidence in the accused then. He did not know Mr Surajmal in his individual capacity or as a solicitor then. He left Mr. Surajmal because the latter kept back his moneys which had been paid him as earnest money.

TOLD TO SAY "YES."

When he filed the plaint in the suit against Mr. Surajmal he did not know what was in the plaint. He signed it because the accused told him to. It was interpreted to him in the High Court and the accused told him to say "yes" to everything. He made affidavits in that suit, but had kept no count of them. They were interpreted to him and he said "yes" because he was told to. He made statements in the affidavits because the accused advised him to. When he signed the plaint and the affidavits he believed the statements to be true because the accused told him they were true. He never learnt that the statements were false but he was told by solicitors and others that it was no use fighting a solicitor. The suit against Mr. Surajmal was filed through Messrs. Vatcha and Co. His instinct advised him to go to Mr. Nariman, not because he had any suspicions about the suit, but he was afraid of the costs. He told Mr. Nariman he had been advised that it was a wrong suit and that it should be settled. He was not told that it was a wrong suit but that it was no use fighting a solicitor, who would have his books in order. He could not give the name of those who advised him. Between the filing of that suit and the hearing of it he made a complaint to the Police about Mr. Surajmal at the instance of the accused. That complaint was interpreted to him in Vatcha's office. It was explained to him and he signed it because he was advised by a solicitor, by which he meant the accused. He believed that the money had been misappropriated, and so he signed.

"NO USE FIGHTING AGAINST A SOLICITOR."

Witness further said he would say even now that the High Court suit against Mr. Surajmal and the complaint to the Police against Mr. Surajmal were true. He withdrew the complaint to the Police because it was no use fighting against a solicitor who would have his books in order. He did not remember who advised him so. He had lost about Rs. 250,000 and Mr. Surajmal must have got some. The accused had acknowledged the moneys in both the hundis, and how then could Mr. Surajmal have swallowed that? It was his (witness') instinct that suggested the present prosecution. Nobody told him it would be a good thing to do so. When he filed the suit in the High Court and made the complaint to the Police, the accused was his vakil and he had confidence in him. He had no confidence in the accused when he filed the present case in the Police Court. He lost confidence in the accused when he was advised to withdraw the suit and the complaint against Mr. Surajmal. The accused told him varying stories about the amount of defalcations which he said he had discovered and witness therefore lost confidence in him. Witness had dealings with Mr. Nariman before that. He willingly withdrew the information to the Police and he asked Mr. Nariman to do so. Messrs. Payne and Co. wrote to his solicitors to withdraw the complaint and he agreed to do so provided no harm would come to him on that account. Mr. Nariman did not tell him Mr. Surajmal's books would be in order.

HOW AND WHERE THE LETTER OF APOLOGY WAS WRITTEN

Witness, further cross-examined by Mr. Binning, said the complaint in the present case was explained to him by one Mr. Purshotam. He did not rely upon Mr. Purshotam but upon Mr. Nariman. The letter of apology which he passed to the accused was written the same night that they had been to Green's. It was written at the house of the accused. He had a heavy head but he could walk straight then. It was not a fact that the letter was written the next day in Messrs. Vatcha and Co.'s. office. He could not say from memory whether he signed any other documents that night. He went to Messrs. Vatcha and Co.'s office the next day and signed warrants for Mr. Vatcha to appear for him. He did not remember whether he advised Messrs. Vatcha & Co. to advertise Nomanbhai's property for sale. He did not know even now that the property was advertised for sale. He told Mr. Nariman to take over all his work from Vatcha and Co. He mentioned Nomanbhai's matter to Mr. Nariman. He did not know that the advertisement had been given. After he signed the warrants in Mr. Vatcha's office he saw nobody before he saw Mr. Nariman about this case. He did not remember why he waited some days before going to see Mr. Nariman. The accused might have made him drunk after the episode at Green's. Witness did not remember it. He did not remember what passed when he went to see Mr. Nariman after the episode at Green's. He did not tell Mr. Nariman that he had signed warrants in Mr. Vatcha's office, nor did he tell him that he had passed a letter of apology to the accused, because he then did not remember that he had passed one. He did not tell Mr. Nariman at the interview that he had been to Green's with the accused and drunk champagne. He did tell Mr. Nariman that the accused had promised to return some ornaments and a pearl. He told Mr. Nariman that the accused had agreed to engage a pleader, whereupon Mr. Nariman told him to go to—. Mr. Nariman was busy at the time. Witness did not remember whether Mr. Nariman called him a fool and remonstrated with him. He remembered having asked Mr. Nariman to appear for him to withdraw the case as he was going to get back his pearl and other things. It might have been three days before his having seen Mr. Navalkar. On no occasion did Mr. Nariman remonstrate with him for wishing to withdraw the case. Witness knew Mr. Balubhai Desai, pleader, and he went with his clerk to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw's office. He did not know if the clerk took away any papers from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw's office. The clerk went there of his own accord. Witness did not remember whether he went into the office with the clerk. He left the office in his company and they went to Mr. Vatcha's office. The clerk might have come there to take the papers of the case from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw. Witness never went to Mr. Balubhai Desai in connection with this case. He did not engage Mr. Navalkar but the accused did it on his behalf. He now said that the accused gave him Rs. 30 and told him to go upstairs to engage Mr. Navalkar. He did not mention the accused's name to Mr. Navalkar, nor did Mr. Navalkar tell him that the accused had spoken to him about the case. He gave Mr. Navalkar no papers. He had not mentioned the champagne incident to anybody before the application to withdraw the case. On the day when he made the application for withdrawal Mr. Purshotam was in Court. After the application had been refused he thought he went to Mr. Nariman's office. After the application was refused and when he left the Court he was frightened because the Court had said it would deal with him. He saw Mr. Purshotam in the corridor of the Court.

The Magistrate enquired if the prosecution proposed calling further evidence.

Mr. Davar replied in the negative.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

THE SAMSON CASE.

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon the hearing was resumed yesterday of the case brought by Mr. C. M. Correra, Secretary of the Improvement Trust, Against D. J. Samson, an Assistant Land Manager in the Trust.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, and Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. D. S. Erulker and Mr. P. K. Kotwal appeared for the accused.

Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram Rupram, the handwriting expert, cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson said, he had done some work in Ahmedabad and other districts in Crown prosecutions as a handwriting expert. He had not been examined in Bombay. He practised as a pleader at Ahmedabad. He was asked to give evidence in this case by Mr. Erulker, who is an old friend of his. Mr. Erulker went to Ahmedabad to see witness about the case on April 11th, last, and showed the photograph of the entry. The witness was given some written questions and answers were required of him. Witness was told that it was about the Samson case. He fully understood the questions were asked in the interest of Samson. In the course of his conversation with Mr. Erulker he received no information but he gathered the purpose for which the entry as per photograph was put in. He gave written answers the next day to the questions put to him. He had no talk about the general facts of the case: he knew from the newspapers that the accused was charged with bribery. He gathered that the entry was put forward as evidence in support of the payment of a bribe and that his own evidence, he understood, was to be beneficial to the defence. The entry at first sight showed grounds for attack. It was easier to attack the entry than to give reasons for it The next day he had formulated his reasons and given them to Mr. Erulker.

The witness then went into the technical details of some of the words at great length.

Continuing the witness said he looked at the photograph as a picture and tried to imagine what was written originally. He was paid for giving his opinion and also his passage down to Bombay. He was paid on the day he handed his opinion; he did not ask for a particular sum but he was given Rs. 30. He told Mr. Erulker that if he was called to Bombay he would require his expenses to be paid. He believed the whole of the entry (i.e., the original and the alterations) was in one handwriting. He was quite sure of it.

The Magistrate then examined the witness at some length. The case will be taken up again to-day.

DR. WALFORD BODIE.

A WONDERFUL SHOW AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Dr. Walford Bodie, who opened a season at the Excelsior Theatre last night under the auspices of Bandman Varieties, Ltd., generally manages to arouse interest, not to say excitement, wherever he goes and we have no doubt that before he leaves Bombay he will have created as much controversy and enthusiasm as has distinguished his visits to other countries. One does not come across such a remarkable combination of talents on the variety stage often.

Dr Bodie writes and composes patriotic ballads, which are sung by a lady, Miss Dolly Robson, who is described as his *protegée*, with great intensity of feeling and dramatic emphasis. That, however, is the least of his claims to notoriety. He is a ventriloquist of no mean order and his "Laird's Highland Party," with no less than half-a-dozen automatic figures, would in itself keep an ordinary man going as a popular turn on the music-hall stage. But that again is a minor part of his attractions. He is an expert electrician and inventor. He showed us some of the inventions, and, so far as one was able to judge, his exhibition of them was convincing, though the War Office and Admiralty are as yet only "giving them attention," as *per* the usual formula. But that again does not bring us to the end of his talents. As an expert electrician he gives some wonderful demonstrations of the power of the human body to receive and transmit powerful currents of electricity, after being properly acclimatised, so to speak, and when the subject is placed under hypnotic influence, which as an expert hypnotist Dr. Bodie is able to do. One might almost say he has invented "La Belle Electra," the young lady on whom he practically demonstrates by transmitting through her body a current of 1600 volts and with whom he is able to show that electrocution as a humane means of carrying out a sentence of capital punishment is a hideous fraud.

But even that is not the end of this wonderful Dr. Bodie. He claims to be a succesful "bloodless surgeon" and to have cured thousands of cases of paralysis and cripples, given up as hopeless by doctors, by hypnotic means. He will undertake any case of the kind that is brought to him during his visit to Bombay and carry out the treatment on the stage in view of the audience. Last night nobody turned up for treatment and we had to be content with seeing people hurled to the ground

LA BELLE ELECTRA.

or twisted up into curves by mere contact with La Belle Electra, while she was transmitting current, a performance that hugely delighted the audience and was certainly very remarkable. But no doubt Dr. Bodie will get his patients here as he has in England and South Africa, whence he has just come and where he claims to have cured hundreds of cases and offered to pay a cheque for £500 to anyone who could prove to the contrary. In England his record of cures runs into thousands. What he describes as the "narrow-minded section" of the medical profession dispute his powers and his qualifications,—as they would dispute anything else that was unusual,—but they cannot dispute his cures which appear to be solid facts. In South Africa he was prosecuted for using the title of doctor. When asked why he was prosecuted he laughed and said, "That's exactly what I would like to know, and what everybody wants to know! Even my own attorneys who defended me are at a loss to know what it is all about. It must be patent to everyone that I do not profess to be a qualified chemist or doctor. I have been known for the last 27 years as Dr. Walford Bodie, and the name and title has been registered by me at Home as my trade mark, and my many degrees and qualifications gave me the right to use the title Doctor, although I know I can't settle down and practise and charge fees; so accordingly I give my work and my advice free to all. I have done no harm but a vast amount of good since I came to South Africa, and the mere fact of my returning to all the cities and towns I have already visited, should prove to the most sceptical my just claims as a Healer.

He does not claim to be a qualified doctor. At all his performances and in most of his advertisements he makes it distinctly clear that he does not pretend to be a qualified doctor nor registered as such. In fact he says he has no desire to be for the simple reason that if he was a qualified doctor, he could not advertise his marvellous gifts, and would have to be content by merely having a brass plate with his name outside his consulting rooms; whereas daily he devotes from 2 to 3 hours to giving absolute free advice to thousands of the halt and the maimed. During the last 20 years Dr. Bodie says he has given advice free to over 200,000 cripples, and at Home he has been able to cure thousands of poor helpless cripples who are now useful members of society.

However to return to Dr. Bodie as a showman. He gives an excellent, unique and extraordinary entertainment and that is what theatre-goers are chiefly concerned with. He is supported by some moderate variety turns and visitors to the Excelsior, while he is here need not be afraid of spending a dull evening.

BHANDARKAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 5.

A deputation headed by the Chief of Ichalkaranji and consisting of Dr. Belvalkar and Dr. Guno, secretaries, Sardar K. C. Mehendale, Prof. Rawlinson, of the Deccan College, Dr. Harold Mann, of the Agricultural College, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, editor of the "Mahratta," Mr. H. N. Apte, President of the City Municipality and Mr. Mahabhagawat, was received by Lord Willingdon at the Council Hall today in connection with the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute which is shortly to be started in Poona.

The deputation solicited his Excellency's interest and sympathy on behalf of the Bhandarkar Institute.

The object of the Institute which is designed to commemorate the life work of Sir Ramkrishna, is to foster critical scholarship and encourage oriental research in this country. It will contain a library, reading-room, and other facilities for advanced work. Sir Ramkrishna has already promised the Institute his unique oriental library.

The address presented to his Excellency said:—

We aspire eventually to the development of an institute which may train graduates for the highest University Degrees, and we hope to do a similar service for our Shastris and Pandits and so preserve and further the indigenous scholarship of India, which is in danger of becoming obsolete and out of touch with modern needs. For the benefit of other oriental research students in the different parts of the country we likewise contemplate the establishment of a bureau for literary advice and information, especially in oriental subjects.

We have already undertaken the publication of a commemorative volume to be presented to Sir Ramkrishna on his 80th birthday to which many eminent orientalists from India, America, France, and England have promised to contribute. We also have in view the publication of a journal and a series of texts embodying the results of the research work done under the auspices of the institute.

We hope and trust that we would be in a position to complete our plans and actually open the institute on the 6th of July, 1916, Sir Ramkrishna's 80th birthday, and it would be in the fitness of things that the very first function of the institute should be the presentation of the commemorative volume just referred to.

In conclusion, we beg that your Excellency's Government may be pleased to consider favourably the proposals made in our letter of the 16th May; and finally we venture to request your Excellency to do us the great honour of becoming the President of our Institute.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency replied to the deputation as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I have listened with the greatest interest to the account you have given me of the objects of your institute and as I understand your main purpose in meeting me to-day is to enlist my interest in and sympathy with your aims and activities, I can assure you that you have fully attained that purpose. I am particularly gratified that an institute whose aims are so high and so progressive as yours, should be associated with the name of my venerable friend Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar who has done so much to promote the reputation of this presidency in the domain of oriental research and scholarship. His name and inspiration, to say nothing of his generous practical support in placing at your disposal his valuable collection of oriental books, will ensure that your Institute will be inaugurated under the happiest auspices. You will very shortly receive a reply to the specific requests you have made in your official letter to the Government which I trust you will find of a satisfactory nature. You will therefore not expect me to refer to them on the present occasion. I am flattered by your kind invitation to me to accept the presidency of the Institute. I would suggest however that until the negotations that are in progress between yourselves and the Government are finally settled I could hardly with advantage accept it. If when the measures which you have in contemplation, have been put into concrete form and are in actual operation you are disposed to renew your invitation, I shall accept it with much pleasure. I recognise fully the great importance in the present state of educational development in India of all movements which are designed to increase the facilities for independent research, to preserve the indigenous learning, and to direct it into new and more progressive channels. I am afraid that it cannot be denied that there is a strong tendency for educational activity to aim too exclusively at purely utilitarian ideals. If you succeed, as I hope you will succeed, in fostering a desire for knowledge as an end in itself and in making new additions to our present stock you will have to your credit a great and memorable achievement. I can sincerely assure you that I shall watch the progress of your enterprise with the greatest sympathy and interest and I wish you success commensurate with the high ideals with which you embark upon it.

It is stated that Mr. J. A. Scarr, a pilot of the Karachi Harbour, has been appointed Harbour Master of Basra during the period of the war.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 6, 1916.

DISRAELI'S PREVISION IN INDIA.

The fourth volume of Mr. G. E. Buckle's Life of Disraeli (London, John Murray, 12*s. net*) covers the momentous period 1855-68, which marked the meridian of the great statesman's career, from the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny to domestic reform and the dishing of the Whigs, from the leadership of the Opposition in the House of Commons to the Premiership,—Disraeli at his best. The statesman, whose name, in pre-eminent degree, is associated with a policy of adventure abroad is here seen to be the apostle of restraint and sobriety in foreign policy. Disraeli pleaded as strenuously for peace with Russia after the fall of Sebastopol as against unlimited intervention and dangerous commitments in European affairs. His was the only voice raised against the cry for indiscriminate vengeance against Indians in the dark days of the Mutiny. Into that part of Mr. Buckle's story which relates to the interesting process by which Disraeli "educated" the Tory party so as to enable Lord Derby to "dish the Whigs" over the enfranchisement of the working classes in the towns, we do not propose to enter. John Bright, speaking of Disraeli's climbing to "the top of the greasy pole of the Premiership," truly said that the success was ascribable to "intellect, courage, patience, and unscrupulousness." It is not necessary to quarrel over the point as to lack of scruple, which, as Mr. Buckle says, can be ascribed to almost all vigorous personalities in the field of politics. We are more immediately concerned with Disraeli as critic of the East India Company, as the wise pacificator at the crisis of the Indian Mutiny, as the originator of the policy of "clemency" associated with the name of Canning, as the virtual inspirer of the Proclamation of 1858. His constructive effort in Indian statesmanship, in connection with the India Bill, demands separate notice.

Whether in or out of office, Disraeli took the most lively interest in Eastern affairs. As Mr. Buckle says, ever since his tour in the Levant in 1830-31, Disraeli had been drawn to the characteristics and problems of India as part of that gorgeous East which held him in peculiar fascination. "To one persuaded of the vital importance of race, this land of ancient races made a special appeal." During the long period of his tenure of the Opposition Front Bench and a brief spell of office, he had paid the closest attention to the vagaries and forceful proceedings of the East India Company. He was entirely distrustful of the policy in the pursuit of which Dalhousie had made large extensions of territory by the virtual abrogation of the Hindu Law of Adoption and by setting up a novel doctrine of "lapse," and he went so far as to dissociate himself from both front benches in their countenance of unrestricted spoliation of Indian territory, interference with Indian custom and palpable breaches of faith with the rulers of Indian India. Speaking on Sir Charles Wood's India Bill of 1853, Disraeli insisted that Indians suffered under serious grievances and that the only proper remedy to apply was the transference of the government to the Crown and Parliament. Later, while in the plenitude of his power, he persuaded Queen Victoria to sanction the visit of the then Prince of Wales to India, and promoted, amid some party obloquy, the parliamentary legislation resulting in the assumption, by the august representative of the British monarchy, of the title of Emperor of India. Disraeli anticipated the Delhi Durbars, and if to-day the Emperor of India sits enthroned in the hearts of Indians by a close, personal association, it is the outcome of the policy initiated by the prescient genius of this statesman.

Disraeli was in despair when the Mutiny broke out. He plied Vernon Smith, the President of the Board of Control, with questions which probed Indian policy to its bottom, and sought to fix the responsibility for the Mutiny in the right quarter. What was the cause of the Mutiny? Was it political or religious? Did it arise from maladministration or from some outburst of fanaticism, which ought perhaps to have been foreseen, even if it could not have been prevented? Had the Government been forewarned? Were the civil and military authorities in accord? These were some of the questions Disraeli put to the supreme Ministry, whose mistaken policy, combined with the East India Company's maladministration, he held to be primarily responsible for the catastrophe of 1857. His inquisition was met with an optimism so superb in its fatuity that he redoubled his exertions, in private and in public, to rouse the public conscience to a true appreciation both of the immensity of the Indian danger and the outstanding causes thereof. We have seen how deeply he distrusted the wisdom of the civil authorities. He put the point-blank questions, "Was this a mere military mutiny or was it a national revolt?" "Did it spring from sudden impulse or was it the result of organised conspiracy?" He poured ridicule on the notion that the mutineers of the Bengal Army were the avengers of professional grievances. He said, "The rise and fall of empires are not affairs of greased cartridges. Such results are occasioned by adequate causes and by an accumulation of adequate causes." A mere military mutiny could be countered by military methods: but what about a national affair? The conviction was deeply ingrained in him that the greased cartridge aspect of the affair had been exaggerated and he brought all his great critical and constructive faculties to bear on the determination of the remedies to be applied.

To begin with, he entirely repudiated the idea of England ever having "conquered" India, in the vulgar sense of the word. "Our conquest of India, in the main, has been a conquest of India only in the same sense in which William of Orange conquered England." It was perhaps a conquest in the sense that the conquerors took upon themselves the solemn obligation "to respect and maintain inviolate the rights and privileges, the laws and customs, the property and religion of the people whose affairs we were about to administer." That was the key-note of all his speeches, as, later, it was the key-note of Queen Victoria's Proclamation, which, as member of Lord Derby's Cabinet, he inspired. In one of his great speeches in Parliament at this period, he laid down the very anti-Curzonian dictum, "Never mind what were *your* intentions; the question is, what were *their* thoughts, what were *their* inferences?" What a commentary on thinking for the people, and thinking with the people! We can well imagine that Disraeli went in for some unpopularity by seeking to arrest the rising tide of British antipathy to Indians, but he was one of the bravest of men, and lost no opportunity of enforcing the lesson that through the gateway of justice was the heart of India to be reached. His private letters, now available for the first time, show how greatly his imagination was stirred by the calamitious events in India. His short comment was: "India is a whirlpool in which all merges,—great or small." In the autumn of 1857, he bitterly complained that neither "in the House nor in the country was there a due sense of the gravity of the emergency." He treated with contempt the plaintive tales of horror, mostly manufactured, that purported to emanate from India, and he made what Mr. Buckle rightly characterises as "a noble and courageous protest" against the spirit of indiscriminated vengeance that was abroad. He treated with equal indifference the opinion as to the future Government of India of all the hireling advocates of the East India Directors. He put it tersely: "No £. s. d. view can now affect this question." We shall discuss on a subsequent occasion Disraeli's constructive effort in settling the governance of India.

Notes of the Day.

First Act of War.

The lie direct to the constantly reiterated German charge that it was the French who were responsible for the first act of war between Germany and France in the present conflict, is unexpectedly furnished by a German medical journal. In the "Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift," of May 18, 1916, Dr. Schwalbe, a writer, communicating a "correction" to a previously published article in the same journal, writes:—

Basing my statements on the reports published by the newspapers of August 2, 1914, I stated that on that date, according to a communication made by the Administration of State Railways at Nuremberg, and spread broadcast by the (Hoffmann) Bavarian Semi-Official Correspondence Bureau, "aviators were seen over the Nuremberg-Kissingen line, and over the Nuremberg-Ansbach line, and dropping bombs on the permanent way."

A subsequent exchange of correspondence between Privy Councillor Riedel and the Nuremberg municipal authorities has the result that this assertion, which has never been actually verified, was not founded on fact. The municipal authorities at Nuremberg, in fact, wrote, under date of April 3 last: "The Deputy Commander of the 3rd Bavarian Army Corps, at present in this town, has no cognisance of the fact that either before or after the declaration of war, bombs were ever thrown by enemy aviators on the Nuremberg-Kissingen or Nuremberg-Ansbach railway lines. All assertions and all newspaper information to this effect are manifestly false." When it is recalled that in the official letter of August 3, 1914, from Herr Schoen to M. Viviani, this so-called dropping of bombs was held up as a sufficient excuse for the German declaration of war on France and was solemnly referred to by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag the next day, the emphatic denial of the military and civic authorities of the town concerned finally disposes of one more lie from high quarters in Hun-land.

Dublin Courts-martial.

The courts-martial which have been sitting in Dublin to try some of the officers who were responsible, according to the charge, for the "legal murder" of several prominent Nationalists quite unconnected with the rebellion, during the days of Dublin street-fighting, have brought to light many strange occurrences of these days. The story of the shooting down in cold blood of three well known and peaceful Irish journalists including the much respected Mr. F. Sheehy Skeffington, without even so much as a mock trial, is now public property. Capt. J. C. Bowen-Colthurst, 3rd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, who is accused of these legal murders, is now declared by medical authorities to have been insane at the time. But as the "Daily News" pertinently asks, why was he at liberty for some days after these murders and what sort of men were the Captain's subordinates that they should have carried out without hesitation such a mad-cap's orders? The disclosures in this court-martial are not the only ugly episodes of the days of the reign of terror that have come to light. Evidence of an equally shocking character was given in mail week at the court-martial of Company Quarter-master-Sergeant Robert Flood, of the 5th Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who is charged with the murder of Lt. A. Lucas, of the 2nd King Edward's Horse, and a civilian, named Rice, on 29th April. These and other unfortunate cases need to be thoroughly sifted and the guilt brought home to those really at fault.

Kaiser's Premature "Hochs."

"Thus the superior British Armada approached and our fleet engaged it, and what happened? The British Fleet was beaten. The first great hammer blow was struck and the nimbus of British world supremacy had disappeared." Thus did the Kaiser deliver himself at Wilhelmshaven in the course of a lengthy oration in the first delirium of joy over the imaginary victory in the naval battle off Jutland. Wilhelm's enthusiasm,—if it was not assumed all through,—must have been considerably cooled by now. It must be clear to him by this time that the nimbus of British world supremacy, which he boldly believed had disappeared, is as much evident as ever it was and the British Fleet far from being beaten, has, as a result of the naval fight, got a tighter grip on his navy than before the battle. If, as the Kaiser says, there is an end of British sea supremacy and the ocean highways have been thrown open to all by German might, why do the Hun ships still skulk in the safe waters of the Kiel Canal? Why do they not come out and demonstrate to the world that the British Armada is no more? "The world," the Kaiser told his expectant hearers, "was prepared for everything, but never for the victory of the German Fleet over the British." So the world was and it was not mistaken and will not be mistaken. The world will want something more substantial than a few fireworks followed by a chorus of "hochs" for "our dear, beloved, beautiful Fatherland."

Tribitsch Lincoln.

The sentence of three years' penal servitude on Tribitsch Lincoln, the arch-scoundrel who planned the betrayal of the British Navy, and who, having managed to escape to American soil, imagined that the fictions of "international law" would shield him from the fate he deserved, is not adequate for all the crimes he has been guilty of, but the present sentence is concerned only with the charges of forgery, false pretences and kindred offences committed about the middle of 1914. It does not take into account the graver crimes of treason, robbery, spying and the like, of which he has undoubtedly been guilty and of some of which he unblushingly boasted before American audiences as if they were an extra smart thing. It will be remembered that soon after his "sensational disclosures" about himself, one of the well-known clergymen who had befriended Lincoln when he was friendless and starving, told how basely this scoundrel had robbed him while he was the clergyman's guest and how, when caught red-handed, Lincoln had thrown himself upon the mercy of the host and had been pardoned on assurance of improving his character. Being naturally a "clever" man like all rogues of his type, Lincoln succeeded to some extent in imposing on high quarters and stealing military and naval secrets of minor importance. For the next three years at least he is safely out of mischief's way.

The Pure Milk Problem.

The problem of a clean and wholesome milk supply in cities, like the problem of dust, will take a long time to solve. It is about two years since so-called stringent regulations were introduced by the Municipal Health Department of this city to prevent contamination of milk through exposure or contact with articles like straw or leaves, which are usually thrust into milk cans by the gowallas to "steady" the milk. For some time milk vessels with metal covers were much in evidence, especially with those who brought milk to Bombay from up-country or suburban stations. But with the lapse of time the old order of things is re-establishing itself and the milk vendors appear to enjoy the utmost freedom to take whatever liberties they like with the milk they supply. Even when being transported on railways, vessels full of milk without any cover but with a good deal of straw or other vegetable stuff of the most dirty kind can always be found. The inspection at the railway stations, or anywhere else in the city, is a sham and is treated as such by both the milk-vendors and the inspecting staff. However, Bombay is not alone in respect of the unsatisfactory condition of its milk supply. We have the authority of the Chairman of the National Clean Milk Society of England, for the statement that "out of 100 samples of milk examined by the medical officer of Health for one of the London districts 99 contained manure and other foreign substances."

The Lesson of Babar.

Mr. Charles Roberts, the former Under-Secretary for India, is known to be a very warm supporter of the claims of Indians for greater opportunities of military service than now available to them. Having to present, in mail week, the Public Schools Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society for the best essay on the Emperor Baber, he took the opportunity to put in a word for this demand. He said that as theirs was a learned society, he must not raise disputable questions. But, he added, when one read the story of Baber and of other great fighters who had lived in India, he could not fail to ask himself whether the British military system in India did one scope enough for the fighting capacity and initiative that India and the East from time to time produced. Mr. Roberts justly said that the society's choice of the subject was most appropriate at a time when English people had so much in mind the gallant part played by India in the war. For there seldom lived a monarch who exemplified so greatly in himself the ideal of chivalry and loyalty. He reminded his hearers how in the crisis of the war against Rana Sanga, Baber saw it was necessary to stimulate his people by leading the way in normal reformation. He had the will and self-mastery to break up gold and silver goblets, which he termed the illicit ornaments of the assembly of wickedness, to break his habit of drinking. That part of the English people, who, in a worse crisis had not been willing to follow the abstemious example of their Sovereign were not, said Mr. Roberts, in a strong position to assert their moral superiority over Baber.

Trading with the Enemy.*

Mr. H. Campbell's "Trading with the Enemy" is a book of about 500 pages and for a law book is modestly priced at Rs. 12. The author's purpose is to set forth a plain statement of his subject and to make it intelligible to the people and especially merchants, so that mercantile men may know in what adherence to the King's enemies would consist, and so avoid "aiding and comforting" the enemy. But while perfectly intelligible Mr. Campbell has carefully borne in mind Lord Justice Knight Bruce's dictum that there are callings in which to be convicted of literature is dangerous, and has written in plain everyday language.

The utility of the book is great, considering that all of us have at one time or another to advise on whether an act is or is not trading with the enemy, and right advice on that point requires a familiarity with an amazing mass of Royal Proclamations, Orders in Council and Notifications passed from time to time and published in the "Gazette of India" which Mr. Campbell is the first to collect in the second part of his book, which contains a complete list of them carefully arranged according to their date and the subject to which they refer, and it is the part for which practicing lawyers will be most grateful to Mr. Campbell.

The first part of the book treats of what is and what is not trading with the enemy, beginning with a definition of war given in the well-known case of Driefontein Consolidated Mines v. Janson, (1900) 2 Q.B.339 at p. 345, which is thus stated by Hall:—"When differences between states reach a point at which both parties resort to force, or one of them does acts of violence, which the other chooses to look upon as a breach of the peace, the relation of war is set up in which the combatants may use regulated violence against each other until one of the two has been brought to accept such terms as his enemy is willing to grant." The second chapter explains who are enemies and treats of what lawyers know to be the difficult question of domicile, while the third chapter explains what is trading with the enemy without the direct permission of the state. The ground upon which a trading with the enemy is prohibited is not the criminal intentions of the parties engaged in it or the direct and immediate injury to the state, but the fact that the general interest of the nations may be sacrificed or sold by the cupidity of corrupted avarice." In the 4th chapter Mr. Campbell treats of trading with the enemy in connection with the subject of contraband, defining both absolute contraband and conditional contraband, where Mr. Campbell on p. 45 of his book quotes Grotius' De Jura Belli et Pacis without citing Grotius' name, though the whole of that chapter is an attempt to import into municipal law one of the leading provisions of International Law.

*The Law of Trading with the enemy in British India by H. Campbell, Barrister-at-law. Butterworth & Co., Calcutta.

Official and Personal.

Sir James and Lady Meston, also Sir Benjamin Robertson, arrived at Simla on Tuesday and are the guests of H. E. the Viceroy.

SMELTERIES IN SHAIKH MEMON STREET TO BE REMOVED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality was held yesterday with the Hon. Mr. Salebhoy C. Barodawalla in the Chair.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Ratanchand G. Shah and other residents of 3rd Agiari Lane, Shaik Memon Street, stating that the three smelteries at the junction of Agiari 2nd and 3rd Lane were a source of nuisance to them and filled the whole lane with the most poisonous gas and smoke and were likely to set the houses there on fire thus endangering lives.

The Commissioner stated that the smelteries should not be allowed to continue in their present site as the gas given out in the process of the industry was replete with possibilities of discomfort, annoyance and perhaps danger to persons resident in the immediate vicinity. The Committee agreed with the opinion of the Commissioner.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Rangoon Municipal Committee it was resolved to present a separate address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Rangoon to H. E. the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit in November.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

ANGLO-FRENCH GAINS.

WOODS AND VILLAGES CAPTURED.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS NEAR KOLOMEA.

IRISH COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The French continue to make progress south of the Somme, capturing woods villages and prisoners. They extended their positions southwards and eastwards and captured woods between Assevillers and Barleux and the villages of Belloy-en-Santene and Estrees.

A French semi-official statement emphasises the nearness of the French at Peronne where the Germans are organising the bridgehead. The results of the offensive are that the French have captured 19 villages and 8,500 prisoners.

Fighting continued on the British front throughout Tuesday. The British made slight progress at some points on the remainder. The British now completely hold La Boiselle.

Petrograd reports furious fighting between the rivers Styr and Stokhod and further south. The Russians near Kolomea dislodged and pursued the enemy, capturing guns and prisoners.

Violent engagements on the Italian front resulted in favour of the Italians.

The Rumanian Government has prohibited the exportation of numerous products to Turkey and has notified total prohibition to Bulgaria.

The report of the Irish Commission of Enquiry attributes the rebellion to the Irish Government's failure to suppress lawlessness. The report does not attach responsibility to Lord Wimborne. It says that Mr. Birrell was primarily responsible.

Lord Derby has been appointed Under-Secretary for War.

ITALIAN FRONT.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT PESUBIO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

ROME, July 4.

The communiqué reports desperate fighting at Pasubio. The enemy, after three hours' intense bombardment, attacked repeatedly but was repulsed with heavy losses.

Violent engagements elsewhere resulted likewise in favour of the Italians.

FRESH SUCCESSES ON THE SOMME.

19 VILLAGES CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

BETWEEN THE STYR AND STOKHOD.

FURIOUS FIGHTING CONTINUES.

RUSSIANS SMASH TWO ENEMY LINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, June 4.

The communiqué says furious fighting continues between the rivers Styr and Stokhod and further south. All enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed.

The enemy thrice attempted to take the offensive on the right of the Dniester, but was likewise repulsed.

The Russians near Kolomea dislodged and pursued the enemy, capturing guns and prisoners.

Fighting continues north-east of Baranovitchi, The Russians smashed two enemy lines, capturing three thousand prisoners and guns.

German attempts to leave the trenches east of Lake Vishnivskoye were frustrated.

It is officially announced that the Russians broke two lines of German defences at Baranovitchi and captured 72 officers, 2,700 men, eleven guns and a number of machine-guns.

ON THE SPURS OF THE CARPATHIANS.

STRONG ENEMY REARGUARDS ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 5.

A communiqué reports that fighting continues north-east of Baranovitchi and the enemy are putting up desperate resistance. We captured westwards of Kolki the first line trenches on the extreme left wing and engaged strong enemy rearguards on the spurs of the Carpathians.

BRODY MENACED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A Petrograd official statement says, that midway between Dubno and Sokal the Russians broke the enemy's resistance and drove him back westwards. This appears to indicate the resumption of Russian advance manacing Brody. Vienna reports violent fighting to west of Kolomea.

M. Seletyn Jokobeny, a member of the Opposition in the Hungarian Diet, asked whether Transylvania was practically undefended and could not obtain a definite reply.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

The "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent writes:—Russian orders for munitions still continue to pour into Japan. Orders which Japan has received from Russia since the war began, now total some 400,000,000 Yen. Most recent orders have been for 50,000,000 yards of army cloth, 2,600,000 pairs of military boots and 20 000 pairs of sandals valued at some 500,000,000 Yen. A previous order received by the Japanese military authorities for woolen cloth to the value of 50,000,000 Yen, was met immediately from army stores on hand, while a further order for 2,800,000 yards of army cloth and 800,000 pairs of shoes of the total value of 15,000,000 Yen was filled and delivered last autumn. It is reported that additional orders to the extent of 1,500,000 Yen have recently been placed with private firms such as the Mitsui, the Okura, and Shibukawa, including not only woolen cloth but wire and sanitary goods. Russia has been trying to place orders in the United States but owing to the uncertainty of the date in delivery and comparatively high prices asked she is finding it more profitable and convenient to depend on Japan.

ENEMY'S PURSUIT IN EAST AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 4.

General Smuts reports that General Vandeventer assumed the offensive on June 24th and drove the enemy from all prepared positions about Kondoairangi.

He is now pursuing them towards the central railway. We have secured the Karagwe district.

FRENCH NEARING PERONNE.

NINETEEN VILLAGES CAPTURED.

PRISONERS TOTAL 8,500.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, July 5.

A semi-official statement emphasises the nearness of the French to Peronne where the Germans are hastily organising a bridgehead.

Summing up the results of the offensive the statement says:—We have captured 19 villages, 8,500 prisoners, ten batteries, five of which are heavy batteries, and a quantity of machine-guns and trenchmortars.

Our losses have been very small. The splendid results are due to the effectiveness of our fire. Probably the operations on the Somme will soon come to a halt and enable us to bring up artillery and prepare for the next advance.

FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUES.

VILLAGES AND WOODS CAPTURED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 5.

It is officially announced that the French continued to make progress south of the Somme, capturing woods, villages and prisoners.

The Germans east of the Meuse recaptured Thiaumont Work.

The communiqué states that there was quiet north of the Somme. Despite bad weather which hampered operations, the French south of the Somme extended their positions southwards and eastwards and captured woods between Assevillers and Barleux and the village of Belloy-en-Santerre and also Estrees except a knot of houses where the Germans are still resisting. Five hundred prisoners have been taken at Estrees alone.

There was an artillery duel on the left of the Meuse. The Germans on the right of the Meuse redoubled their efforts in the Thiaumont region which was bombarded very violently with heavy guns. After several attempts had been repulsed the Germans in great strength at two in the afternoon captured Thiaumont Work for the fourth time. We remain in close touch. The Germans are furiously bombarding the Damloup and Laufee batteries.

DESTRUCTIVENESS OF FRENCH FIRE.

GERMAN ATTACK AT MORT HOMME WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 4.

Evidence of the destructiveness of our fire is accumulating. Forty bodies were found in a single dugout and the Germans suffered enormous losses in the ravine north of Assevillers and on the slopes north of Herbecourt.

Our reconnaissances were very active between the rivers Avre and Aisne. They penetrated the enemy's first line and even reached the second line and brought back prisoners.

An attempted German attack at Mort Homme was wrecked by our fire. We progressed at night south-east of the border of Fumin Wood and captured portion of a trench north-west of Damloup.

ATTACKS REPULSED IN THIAUMONT DISTRICT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 4.

The communiqué says six enemy attacks north-west of Thiaumont work were repulsed by a curtain of fire and rifle fire with heavy loss. The night was calm north and south of the Somme.

The enemy attempted to counter-attack a captured position which he had organised. Three more batteries were captured, two of them heavy.

ENEMY OFFERS A STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

BRITISH PROGRESS CONTINUES IN SOUTHERN REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 4.

General Haig reports that the enemy, heavily reinforced, from other parts of the line, continues everywhere to resist stubbornly. During heavy fighting at night time in the vicinity of La Boiselle the enemy recaptured a small portion of a defence south of the village.

Progress continues in the southern region in the neighbourhood of Montauban and the situation is satisfactory. We captured in the wood further war material and prisoners.

Trench warfare activity continues and several raids have been carried out, the Rifle Brigade and Sherwoods being especially successful.

An attempted enemy raid in the vicinity of Armentieres after heavy bombardment was repulsed with loss leaving wounded prisoners.

A telegram from Amsterdam says all the German garrisons in Belgium have been partially depleted and are hastily reinforcing the Flemish front. The remaining troops are ready to leave at a moment's notice.

LA BOISELLE COMPLETELY HELD BY BRITISH.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED ELSEWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.

Sir Douglas Haig in last night's communiqué says:—

Fighting continued on our southern front throughout the day. We made slight progress at some points of the remainder. A whole German battalion surrendered in the vicinity of Fricourt yesterday. Fierce fighting and bombing encounters have taken place in the past twenty-four hours in La Boiselle, which our troops now completely hold.

A strong German bombing attack in the afternoon on their original front line south of Thiepval was easily repulsed with loss to the enemy. Between Thiepval and the river Ancre the enemy heavily shelled our new trenches. The situation immediately north of the Ancre is unchanged.

There was considerable artillery activity to-day about Loos and Hohenzollern. A German raid last night south of Armentieres completely broke down under rifle and maxim fire, the enemy losing considerably.

Our bombing aeroplanes yesterday successfully attacked important railway centres at Comines, Combles and St. Quentin. Our offensive patrols working

(Continued on page 8.)

IRISH REBELLION.

MR. BIRRELL PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 3.

The report of the Irish Commission of Enquiry attributes the rebellion to the Irish Government's failure to suppress lawlessness. The report does not attach responsibility to Lord Wimborne. It says that Mr. Birrell was primarily responsible.

Sir Matthew Nathan carried out the Government's policy very loyally, but he did not sufficiently impress upon Mr. Birrell the necessity for more active measures.

The report praises the conduct of the police, and does not attach any responsibility to the military authorities in Ireland.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUPPLIES SEIZED.

RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

BUKHAREST, July 4.

The Government is seizing a quantity of Austro-Hungarian rolling stock and ammunition, sent to Rumania from Bukhovina to escape capture by the Russians.

The Government has prohibited the exportation of numerous products to Turkey and has notified the total prohibition to Bulgaria.

LORD DERBY.

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 4.

Lord Derby has been appointed Under-Secretary for War.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT RUHLEBEN.

NO REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 4.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey said that Germany had not replied to the British Note regarding prisoners at Ruhleben. He could not say more until the Government had considered the position of German prisoners in Britain.

GERMAN EXPERIMENTS IN JUTE.

SUBSTITUTE NOT FORTHCOMING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

The "Bremener Nachrichten" says German experts have abandoned attempts to produce substitutes for jute sacks.

SUEZ CANAL DUES RAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 4.

Suez Canal dues will be raised fifty centimes a ton from October 5th.

TREBITSCH LINCOLN SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 4.

Trebitsch Lincoln has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for forgery and obtaining money by false pretences.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER AT PEKING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

TOKIO, July 4.

It is officially announced that Baron Hayashi has been appointed Minister at Peking.

GREEK DEMOBILISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter's Athens' correspondent says a decree been issued directing the completion of demobilisation on July 18th. Elections are arranged for September 17th.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

RETROSPECT OF MINOR OPERATIONS.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 4.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" issued this evening, publishes a despatch from the Commander-in-Chief, dealing with minor operations since the outbreak of the present war on the North-Western Frontier and elsewhere in the Indian Empire, including Aden. They are described in the following order:—

Aden; Gulf of Osman; Sistan; Baluchistan; North-Western Frontier: (a) Tochi Valley and Derajat, (b) Mohmands, Swats and Buner and (c) Black Mountain, Burma; Madras; and other preventive measures.

PRESSURE RELIEVED AT ADEN.

The despatch deals with details of operations by Brigadier-General Cox at Shaik Said on 10th November, 1914, and also subsequent actions down to 14th-15th June 1915. It narrates the march of Aden Movable Column under Lieut-Colonel Pearson of 23rd Sikhs on Lahaj, and also operations round Shaik Ottaman, including Colonel A. M. S. Elsmie's occupation of Waht (sic.). The despatch adds, owing to the Turk's despatching troops to coerce the tribes in the east of the Aden Protectorate a demonstration in support of these tribes was made by an Aden Movable Column, on January 12th 1916, in the direction of Subar. The column located a Turkish force near Subar and engaged it, inflicting considerable losses on it. As a result of this action the Turkish pressure on the Arab tribes in reported to have been relieved.

OPERATIONS AT MASQUAT AND SISTAN.

The despatch then deals with operations in the Gulf of Osman and narrates Colonel S. M. Edward's successful offensive against Arab rebels at Masquat in January 1915, and also the successful defence of Jask by Major Lans, 95th Infantry, and of Chabar by Lieut. Maltby, 95th Infantry.

As regards Sistan the despatch alludes to the activities of German and other enemy subjects in Persia and the necessity of strengthening our outposts on the borders of Sistan which was carried by troops under Lieut.-Colonel I. M. Wikely, 28th Cavalry, who successfully carried out their orders and co-operated effectively with the Russian forces.

IN BALUCHISTAN.

Operation in Baluchistan was confined to Kalat when troops rapidly restored order. The rebel chief was declared an outlaw by the Jirgah of Kalat of Sardars and fled. In reporting on this operation General Grover states that the troops made some good marches at a trying season of the year.

The despatch deals with operations in Tochi and Darajat from October and November, 1914, down to October 1915, when unrest among the Mashuds necessitated precautions being taken in the Derajat Brigade area. The despatch deals with Major-General O'Donnell's operations in Tochi and briefly alludes to the grant of the Victoria Cross to Captain Jotham, 51st Sikhs, for his most conspicuous bravery in attempting at the cost of his life to rescue one of his men.

AN ARDUOUS CAMPAIGN.

The Commander-in-Chief next deals with the operations against Mohmands, Swat and Buner. In reporting these operations on the Swat, Buner and Mohmand borders, Major-General Campbell states, that he cannot speak too highly of the endurance and conduct of the troops, both British and Indian. The temperature, which is always extremely trying in the Peshawar valley, during the hot weather was nearly ten degrees above normal; but in spite of these severe climatic conditions the troops showed a fine spirit and great cheerfulness and were eager and ready at all times to march and fight. The working of the administrative services was also entirely satisfactory in spite of the many difficulties that had to be contended with. Machanical transport was used for the first time on the Indian frontier and proved so invaluable as without it the maintenance of the forces in the field could not have been effectively accomplished.

CORDIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Major-General Campbell cordially acknowledges the ready assistance afforded to him by the Hon. Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, who kept him informed frequently by personal interview of the changes in the political situation and other matters enabling him to make the necessary dispositions in time to meet each situation as it arose. Sir George Roos-Keppel was present throughout the action at Hafiz Kor on September 5th. General Campbell also gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance given to the military commanders throughout the operations by the following political officers in their respective areas:—Mr. H. A. Bolton, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, Major W. J. Keen, I.A., Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral; Captain J. A. Brett, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, Mardan; Captain R. E. H. Griffith, I.A., Assistant Political Agent, Mohmand.

In conclusion General Campbell records his thanks to Mr. R. C. Boyle, Commandant Frontier Constabulary, and Mr. E. C. Handyside, District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, who with their officers and corps at all times closely and usefully associated themselves with the military throughout the operation.

EMDEN'S MADRAS VISIT.

The Commander-in-Chief especially brings Major General Campbell's own services to

(Continued on page 8.)

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDING BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

CLAUSE 2 (c) AMENDMENT DROPPED.

The following report of the Select Committee of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, is published for general information:—

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (Bill No. IV of 1916), have the honour to report as follows:—

Clause 3 was omitted at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st June 1916, and has not therefore been considered by us.

The provisions contained in clause 2 relating to the schools' committee have been fully discussed by us. In the first place, our attention has been called to the fact that the members of the schools' committee do not retire from office on the day fixed for retirement of the members of the corporation at the end of a triennium (section 7 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888). On the contrary, subject to sub-section (3) of section 39, the schools' committee remains in office from one triennium to another. We are of opinion that in order to give the corporation a more effective control over the schools' committee the members of this committee should be appointed at the first meeting of a newly constituted corporation and should vacate office simultaneously with the corporation. In that case, a provision similar to section 48 of the Act will no doubt be necessary. We think that the desirability of amending the Act in order to give effect to this recommendation should be brought to the notice of the corporation by Government.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

In the second place, in regard to clause 2 (c), we are much impressed with the need for full inquiry into the system and administration of the schools' committee, as constituted by section 8 of the City of Bombay Police Charges Act, 1907 (Bom. III of 1907). Defects in its system of accounts, the lack of an effective audit, and the possibility of differences arising in regard to its budget between the committee on the one hand and the authorities responsible for the management of the municipal finances on the other, must necessarily detract from the efficient discharge of its important duties. Apart from these financial questions to which prominence has been given in the recent discussion in Council, there are important problems which seem ripe for consideration, such as the appointment of educationists, who are not members of the corporation, on the committee, greater co-ordination with the knowledge and experience of the Educational department of Government and the placing of the executive work of the committee on a more effective basis. In these circumstances, we realise that the clause which provides for the presence of the Municipal Commissioner at the meetings of the schools' committee, though it is likely to be helpful in more ways than one, will not prove an entirely efficient remedy. We understand that the corporation have now the whole question under discussion. We think therefore that clause 2 (c) should not be proceeded with for the present, but that the corporation should be invited to place before Government at an early date their suggestions for the re-casting of the system of administering primary education in the City of Bombay and the amendments of the Act necessary to give effect to it.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

The other amendments made in the Bill may be briefly explained:—

Clause 1.—A slight alteration in the short title has been made in order to differentiate the Bill when it passes into law from the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1916 (Bombay I of 1916).

Clause 2 (b).—As the number of the schools' committee is to be increased from eight members to twelve, the number of members who retire at the end of each calendar year should also be raised, and we propose the substitution of four for two.

Clause 5.—The word "hall" has been omitted as its meaning is vague and may be misunderstood.

Clause 7.—The storage of cotton on open land or in godowns is not likely to enhance appreciably the risk of fire to the neighbourhood, but its storage in or near dwelling houses does so. It is accordingly proposed to regulate, by license under section 394, the storage of cotton in the latter case.

The remaining amendments are verbal and do not call for any remarks.

G. S. CURTIS.
P. R. CADELL.
J. P. ORR.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.
SHERIFF D. CANJI.
DINSHAW PETIT.
MUNMOHUNDASS RAMJI.
SALEBHOY KARIMJI BARODAWALLA.
PHIROZE C. SETHNA.

The following further nineteen Civil Assistant Surgeons representing no less than seven provinces in India have now been ordered for temporary military duty:—Messrs. Tirath Ram, Gur Das Ram, Sham Bihari Dal, Narain Singh Gurkha, J. L. Sampson, N. D. Mullan, D. R. Kharas, Dhirandra Nath Gupta, C. Ramamujayya, P. Kesavaswamy, P. Raghava Variar, P. G. Marsh, C. Rangachariyam, P. L. Bahl, L. Htin Peh, [illegible], Munshi Ram Gupta and Banarsi Dass.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 5.)

notice. After alluding to unrest in the Black Mountains and amongst the Cachins in Burma, he writes:—"The German cruiser Emden appeared in the Bay of Bengal in September 1914 and on the night of 22nd September this vessel opened fire on the port of Madras. The troops in garrison promptly turned out and engaged the Emden, the guns causing her to cease fire at once and to sheer off. She made no further attempts on the coasts of India. In reporting this incident the Officer Commanding Madras states that he was afforded great assistance by the Madras Artillery Volunteers under command of Major H. H. G. Mitchell. There were also in Madras the Madras Volunteer Guards, commanded by Mr. W. J. U. Tumbull. These units together with his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard are reported to have been most prompt in getting to their posts. He also comments on the good work of Commander W. B. Huddleston, R.I.M., for preventive measures. In August 1915, owing to the activity of Germans in the Far East certain preventive measures were instituted to safeguard the Indian coasts and to prevent the smuggling into the country of arms and ammunition. These measures were arranged by the General Officers Commanding Karachi, Presidency, and Rangoon Brigade, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, China Station, taking over control of these in the Bay of Bengal.

CORDIAL CO-OPERATION OF ALL.

In conclusion H. E. the Commander-in-Chief says, "I desire to take this opportunity of placing on record my sense of obligation to his Excellency the Vice Admiral Sir R. H. Peirse, K.C.B., M.V.O., Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, as also to his Excellency Vice Admiral Sir T. H. M. Gerram, K. C. B. and Vice Admiral W. L. Grant, C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief, China Station. To these officers and to all under their command I am greatly indebted for the very cordial co-operation that I have at all times received from them throughout the period dealt with in this despatch. All Local Governments have met my request promptly and in such a manner as to facilitate greatly the maintenance of the forces in the field. I have also received the greatest assistance from all departments of the Government of India and I am especially indebted to the officers of the Foreign and Political, Financial, and Home Departments, who have spared no pains to give me all the help in their power in the many and varied situations with which I have been called upon to deal. The Marine, Railway, Police, Telegraph, Postal and Port Trust authorities, also Shipping companies and Chambers of Commerce have afforded me and those under my command their whole-hearted assistance and have greatly contributed to the bringing to a successful conclusion the various operations. The Railway Board and under them the North-Western Railway carried out the troops movements necessary for the frontier operations efficiently and quickly. To the Survey of India my thanks are especially due for the never failing supply of maps and topographical information. The volunteer forces in this country have cordially responded to all calls upon them and commercial firms have patriotically assisted in releasing many of their men for employment in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. To all the above I desire to express my grateful thanks for the assistance rendered."

FRENCH NEARING PERONNE.

(Continued from page 7.)

far into the enemy's country encountered great numbers of hostile aeroplanes and much fighting occurred.

Four German machines were brought down in their lines and three others were driven to the ground damaged. We suffered no losses beyond those already reported.

PRUSSIAN INFANTRY BATTALION SURRENDERS TO BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that a whole battalion of Prussian infantry surrendered to the British near Fricourt. The battalion had been rushed into the trenches to replace heavy casualties, but the trenches were shallow and unprotected from the devastating fire

After a short resistance the survivors, comprising twenty officers and six hundred men, came towards the British and surrendered.

TORRENTIAL RAINS INTERFERE WITH OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 4.

General Haig reports to-night that torrential rains have interfered somewhat with the offensive. The situation south of the river Ancre is unchanged. Prisoners exceed five thousand.

To-day's operations were chiefly minor local enterprises with a view to retaining our gains.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST BRITISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

"The Times" Paris correspondent says, the enemy had taken special precautions against a British attack. There was a greater density of troops before us than before the French.

THOROUGHNESS OF ALLIES' PREPARATIONS.

NO MISTAKE THIS TIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

All correspondents at the front agree in praising the thoroughness of the Allies' preparations and the smooth working of their organisation.

The "Daily Scotch" interviewed a wounded man who also took part in the Loos charge in September and he declared that there was no resemblance between that and the present offensive. They were making no mistakes this time. "Everything possible seems to have been thought of beforehand. For weeks we have been having rehearsals of every movement. When the advance began there were no front trenches left to charge; they had been battered to pieces, not a living German was left. On the site that we did charge were our own shell holes, where the Germans were waiting with machine-guns. Some attackers carried bombs and hurled them into these holes as soon as they got within throwing range. A number of machine guns were silenced in this way. When no bombs were handy the men rushed forward in face of machine-gun fire and took flying leaps into the shell holes. In some cases a dozen or a score would converge on the hole, take a leap almost simultaneously and the next moment the hole was filled with a struggling mass of British and Germans."

Major Moraht, military critic of the "Berliner Tageblatt" writes:—Both we and our enemies are now making our maximum efforts. He admits the Allies' improvement in organisation and conduct of the war. He claims that Germany has also improved and urges that nothing must be allowed to destroy the Germans' unity. He hopes the Bulgars and Turks will remain united and with Germany will perform deeds of self-sacrifice and devotion in the secondary theatres of war."

Major Moraht concludes:—"We cannot get a step nearer to peace until we have had serious squaring up with Britain on the battlefield in the west."

AFTER THE FIGHT.

By F. C. G. the "Westminster Gazette."

THE GERMAN: WHY DON'T YOU GO AWAY? I LICKED YOU? THE BRITISH BULL DOG: LICKED ME? IF YOU THINK YOU LICKED ME, WHY DON'T YOU COME OUT?

FUND FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN.

MOVEMENT IN PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 5.

The movement of starting a fund for the relief of the Belgian children is receiving hearty support at the hands of persons in charge of private and Government schools. The Deccan Education Society's New English School, the largest high school in Poona, is organising a boys' exhibition and sports to be held on the 9th and 10th instants. The Poona High School has issued an appeal to guardians and parents of its students asking them to patronise their variety entertainment. The Manual Art Society has announced an industrial and fine arts exhibition proceeds of which will go to relieve the Belgian children. Other educational institutions are also working with that object in view. It is hoped that a handsome amount will be available for the relief of the Belgian children as the result of the efforts of various educational institutions.

DEFENCE OF DUTCH EAST INDIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

THE HAGUE, July 5.

A Bill for the defence of the Dutch East Indies provides for the building of a fast cruiser and three submarines.

BRITISH SUBMARINES FOR THE BALTIC

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 3

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

An Exchange telegram from Copenhagen says German activity in the Sound suggests many British submarines are expected.

FRENCH LOAN IN THE UNITED STATES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.

It is stated in New York that a French loan of a hundred million dollars has been negotiated in the United States and also that a Finance Corporation has been organised by the Entente banking interests in New York.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LORD CARMICHAEL ON REPRESSIVE MEASURES FOR TERRORIST OUTRAGES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The first meeting of the new Bengal Legislative Council after the elections was held on Tuesday, the Governor presiding, when the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Bill was introduced. The Governor made a lengthy speech in the conclusion of which he referred to the murder which took place in Calcutta, last Friday. He reminded them of the existence of an organisation which many of the people of this country, quite naturally and quite laudably were not willing to be convinced of. It was an organisation which stopped at no crime against the Government. On the 4th April last he referred to the steps which the Government was going to take in consequence of the powers given to them by the Government of India in the form of an exceptional and temporary legislation. There were at that time 51 cases pending, of these two were released while 49 were compulsorily domiciled. In view of the evidence they felt it to be their duty to the people in their charge not to leave these men at large and up to this moment the total number of men compulsorily domiciled was 190, who were actually in the places to which they had been assigned. In addition to these there were 12 who had absconded. Orders were out against 30 others. In addition to this action, they had taken action under Regulation 3 of 1818 against 21 other men up to this moment. On the 4th April he told his Council that four persons had been expelled from the province. Three others had been expelled since that date. The net result up to date was that 190 had been compulsorily domiciled, 12 had absconded, 21 would be dealt with under Regulation 3 of 1818, and 7 had been expelled from the province. He could assure them that the Government fully believed that it was justified in what it had done.

NEED FOR EXERCISE OF GREATER POWER.

There was one other point he wanted to assure them about and that was that these men whom they had dealt with, were not by any means all of them persons who had been in contact with the Germans. They were persons whom the Government had power to deal with under the powers conferred upon them by the Government of India. The Government would go on using these powers as long as they believed it was necessary to use them. The events of the last week most clearly showed them that the time had not yet come when they could say that those powers were no longer necessary. Other and greater powers might possibly have been more effective, but they used the powers they had. They would go on using these powers not harshly but justly. His honest belief was that those powers would enable them to cope with this evil. If it had not been for these powers the state of Bengal at this moment would have been very much worse than what it was. They must not forget that these powers were temporary and he hoped the time would come when they might no longer need them, but that time had not yet come.

DISAFFECTION AND CRIME.

Continuing his Excellency said there was disaffection which led to crime long before the war began, and it was quite possible that the disaffection might lead to crime after the war was over. It was the duty of the Government now to do everything it could to stop the disaffection. He trusted that they would help him to take steps to remove this disaffection and he could assure them that the Government would continue to deal with the men fairly, firmly and justly.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

At the share market to-day jute mill shares ruled steady and prices showed a slight improvement over yesterday's rates. At the same time there was very little inquiry and only a small business was reported. Coal shares did not attract much attention. The prices, however, were on the whole well maintained. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 800; Central Dharmaband 15/4, 15/8; Equitable ord 45 to 45/8; Kuardi 15/2; New Beerbhoom 43/12; 44; Teetulmuri 12/4, 12/8.

Jute:—Alliance ord 355; 356; Barnagore ord 84, 84/8, 85; Belvedere prefs 119, 120; Empire ord 34/2, 34/4, 34/8 s. 1.; Fort Gloster ord 410, 411; Gondalpara ord 485, 488; Howrah ord 236, 237; Kamarhatty ord 332; 333; Kankinarrah ord 463, 464; Kharia prefs 106; Lawrence ord 245, 246; Standard ord 298, 299.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank 305 c. d.; Bank of Bengal 1697/8 c.d.; Chowrah Jute 5½ per cent. debs 103; India General ord 152; Titaghur Paper ord 92.

Government Paper, three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 78/4 to 78/8 and small lots were done at Rs. 78-12 to Rs. 78-14.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

IV.

RECENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT REVIEWED.

We publish below the fourth of a series of articles reviewing the question of the broadening and liberalising of the constitution of Local Boards in reference to the Report of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the matter. The previous articles appeared in our issues of the 13th, 16th and 24th June.

TAXATION.

The Committee has recognised the element of uncertainty which goes hand in hand with the present system of subventions and has rightly invited the attention of the Government of Bombay to the central principle of the "unity of public taxation" and the consequent recognition of the Local Bodies as co-shares with the Provincial Government. The recommendation, however, does not go far enough, because if the subventions are done away with the income of the Boards is augmented only by a couple of lakhs.

The question of financial relations between the Central and Local Governments requires a more detailed treatment. The late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, in his speech before the Imperial Council in March, 1912, clearly pointed out, by comparison with other countries, that relatively to our resources, we, in India, contribute the same proportion of our national income in the shape of imperial and local taxation. The incidence of taxation in India comes up to 11 per cent but if we take into consideration the fact that the work of feeding the poor in this country is undertaken by private agencies the proportion goes up to 12 per cent. Here, in this country, however, the distribution is very unfavourable to the local bodies. Mr. Lawrence, the chairman of the Committee, has himself pointed out that the Provincial Government have passed on to Local Boards only 6 per cent. of the permanent addition which have accrued to them from the Imperial Government. The case in favour of Local Boards has become all the more accentuated since 1908, when the Abkari and Forest Revenues were wholly provincialised and an addition of no less than one crore of rupees was made to the Provincial Government. Both the heads are progressive and the Abkari revenue is the most progressive. It has risen from Rs. 175 lakhs in 1909 to 222 lakhs in 1913. This addition in their income has enabled the Provincial Government to be extravagant. Surely the Imperial Government could not have meant that the entire addition should be swallowed up by the Provincial Government alone. These facts, prove, beyond doubt, that instead of adopting a halting policy, the whole question should be faced in a bold and liberal spirit. The Provincial Government have succeeded in establishing their own position as co-sharers with the Imperial Government and it follows as a necessary corollary that they should extend the same privilege to local bodies.

The question, then, which has to be considered next, is, (1) which heads of revenue the Local Boards should share with the Provincial Government and what should be the proportion? If we compare the system of distribution of India with those obtaining in England and France, we are confronted with facts of a striking character. The total contribution from land is distributed in a different manner here and in England and France. In England, the major portion goes to Local Bodies while in France more than half is given over to them. In India the proportion is of 16 to one, which is indeed regrettable. The Local Bodies have a just grievance in this matter. Mr. Bastebbe in his "Public Finance" has clearly given his opinion that the main source from which the resources of Local Bodies could be derived is land; of course shelter will be taken under the untenable theory that land in this country belongs to the State,—a proposition on which there are wide differences of opinion amongst the officials themselves. A distinguished servant of the Civil Service, Sir David Barbour, who helped Lord Cromer in his enquiry into the income in India per head, in the early eighties expressed his opinion that Land Revenue should be included among the contributions made by the people. The reasons he advanced in support of his statement are excellent and worthy of serious consideration. He says the only question which has to be considered is of the total wealth of the community and of the total contribution made by the people towards the administration of the country. It is clear that if Government did not take this revenue it would remain with the community and add substantially to its material prosperity. Land revenue, therefore, stands on the same footing as any other tax and should be treated as such. The Government of India appear to have accepted the principle when they allotted Rs. 7 lakhs as a contribution calculated on the basis of three pies in the rupee of land revenue. The Committee recommend three pies in the rupee to begin with and suggest that it should be raised to six pies at the earliest opportunity. It is a step in advance no doubt but the Local Boards require more liberal treatment and the share must not be less than one anna in the rupee, to enable them to cope with their necessities.

EXCISE.

The second growing source of revenue which ought to be shared is the excise. The principle of admitting Local Boards to a portion of the excise revenue is not a new one. Until about 30 years ago the one anna cess was levied on a portion of the excise revenue. Even to-day a fixed sum is given in lieu of the cess on excise revenue. The excise revenue has now assumed huge proportions and the Local Bodies should participate in the increase.

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

The Committee has recommended two annas in the rupee which will bring in about 28 lakhs of rupees. The suggestion is fair and reasonable and should be accepted by the Provincial Government. For the present a fixed proportion of these items of revenue will suffice provided a system of periodical settlements is introduced, to protect the Local Bodies from injustice in the future. The Local Bodies are in charge of three important interests and the growing aspirations of the peoples of India for education and sanitation will involve them in additional expenditure. The Local Boards, therefore, by a system of quinquennial settlements should be enabled to share with the Provincial Governments.

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SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Will you kindly give space to the following letter? It is a relief to know that the interests of the Sydenham College are not so completely forgotten by the commercial world as one is led to suppose from appearances. But it is quite evident that of the internal affairs, very little is known outside the college. Since the college has been opened its honorary principal has given place to the present energetic, kind, and well-meaning principal, Mr. Anstey. Three of the four original professors have left; new men have come and gone; and some new posts have been created. All these posts have had to be filled up, and they have been filled up without a single advertisement appearing in any newspaper. This college is to supply the needs of the whole of India and men of exceptional qualifications having theoretical as well as *practical* knowledge are necessary, yet Bombay men, who have had the good fortune of being acquainted with the principal or of being in the good books of the D.P.I., have secured these posts. Considering the tempting salary of not less than Rs. 300 in any case, the best possible men could have been obtained from any part of India. This method of making appointments may not be objected to, if the results achieved are satisfactory; it is not so, and we, the poor students, and ultimately commercial education in India will suffer seriously.

In two of the professional subjects,—Actuarial Science, and Business Organization,—competent men could not be secured by this method, and no students are prepared for University examination in those subjects. Why were not these posts advertised? Is it because the authorities cannot find a fit person in the circle of their acquaintances that these two important branches have been abandoned for two years! This is not the only way we have suffered. When, in the beginning of the last term, the professor of advanced banking resigned, the task was entrusted to the then professor of economic history and geography, who is a B. Com., of Birmingham University and a barrister-at-law. His special subject was Book-keeping and auditing. He has no teaching experience, and very little banking knowledge; for a time he was the official assignee in Ludhiana. The students, whom he teaches *advanced banking*, have nearly finished their course; they have passed their examination in Mercantile law and practice, which covers some of their banking course; they are well up in economics and they have finished elementary banking, the working of foreign exchanges and all the factors of money market; besides all this they have passed in the English test prescribed by the Bombay University for the Intermediate Commerce examination. Who is better conversant with banking? The tutor or the taught?

Last term in the same way a new lecturer in Mercantile law was appointed. The first batch was under Mr. B. V. Mehta, who is an advocate of the Bombay High Court with good practice, a double graduate of the Bombay University, one of its fellows, a businessman, and is one on the board of directors of some large concerns. The results of his teaching, as judged from the University result, were excellent. Why were his claims set aside?

The only two best men, I should say excellent, were Mr Antia and Mr. Musumdar; the latter, I hear, has resigned. He was the most respected and beloved lecturer of all. He inspired all students with confidence; it was a pleasure to hear him speaking; very few students had the necessity to refer to books on his subject, nor did he ever dictate any notes. Every student scrupulously tried to avoid ever annoying him. He was the life and soul of the college. This gentleman has resigned. He owes an explanation to the final class students, whose subjects he has not finished and whose examination is to take place in October. Will they get a good lecturer? Will he fall in with Mr. Muzumdar's plan of teaching? He was the father of the College Union, and was substantially helping in carrying on its work. He formed groups of students to investigate in the last vacation about agriculture, industry in the whole Presidency and the mill industry in Ahmedabad and Bombay. Will these institutions go on without him? I doubt it; if he withholds his assistance, in all probability it will end abruptly having done some useful work.

Upto this time, this wound of having unsatisfactory lecturers was being hidden by the students on account of two reasons,—firstly it was thought that our kind principal would feel aggrieved, and, secondly, the students had the consolation of knowing that their constant adviser and friend, Mr. Muzumdar was still in the college. Now that this wound is bleeding profusely, students have to remove the bandage; we cry for treatment; let our doctor, the public,—especially, the Bombay Commercial Community,—administer the proper medicine. Mr. Muzumdar also may kindly inform the students through your valued paper why he thought fit to resign at the present moment, and why he could not wait till the end of this term, so that the final class students would not have seriously suffered.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE CONCERNED."

The Cantonment Magistrate's finding on the inquest into cause of the death of No. 2828 Krishna Nair of the 79th Carnatic Infantry, which took place last week at the regimental hospital at Rangoon is that the accused died from heart failure from shock and hemorrage as the result of ruptured spleen caused by some violence. The Magistrate found that it might have been due to the treatment the deceased received at the hands of sepoys, Mangaluthi and Boomeah, who are under arrest. The papers have been submitted to the Brigade Commander.

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THE NAVAL BATTLE.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE WAITING RELATIVES.

The following letter received by the English mail from the wife of an officer in Admiral Beatty's squadron and written the day after its return from battle will be read with interest:—

I hope you got my wire alright. I sent it as soon as I knew K—— was safe. I did not see him yesterday but have this afternoon. We have much to be thankful for as they have had a bad time, though in every way successful. The papers you must not believe. In a few days some of the true story will we hope pour out. Our ships, did splendidly. The Germans, their battleships ran; still their losses must be enormous. Here we knew while the battle was going on and it was an awful time. I never want to go through another such day and night. The wounded being brought in during Thursday was terrible. We could see them all brought in by destroyers. Yesterday when the ships returned was pathetic. Still we have done well though we have had losses. The poor souls yesterday waiting for news of their husbands or sons was a harrowing sight. So many were told they had all gone. The chaplain of the "Lion" is killed and he was here at this hour on Tuesday, (they left that night for battle). He was to have been married next Monday and was bringing his bride here. I fancy you met him at Abbotsbury, a great tennis player. H——'s ship was in the first line of battle but not a hit nor death have they had. We know so many who have gone and so many of their wives are about here and Edinburgh. Death in every case must have been instantaneous which is a relief to know. I do hope you received my wire before hearing rumours.

CALCUTTA TERRORIST TRAGEDY.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

In connection with the murder of Deputy Superintendent Basanta Kumar Chatterjee it is understood that an important arrest has been made on the strength of the statement made by the wounded head constable.

The Rangoon Trades Association have submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State in support of the memorial of the Burma Chamber of Commerce that the amendment to the India Consolidation Bill is undesirable on several grounds.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following is the statement of accounts of the Bombay Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund corrected up to June 30, 1916:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contributions received in cash	46,34,574	1	9
Contributions from the Bombay Municipality on account of Lady Hardinge War Hospital	30,000	0	0
Contribution from the Commissioner of Police on account of American Mission Hospital, Basra	5,676	0	0
Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper ... Rs. 6,600			
Contributions received in securities 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963 ,, 11,000			
	17,600	0	0
Interest received	1,29,564	11	4
	Rs. 48,16,814	13	1

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief, etc.:—			
St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot	5,000	0	0
Belgian Relief Fund	67,846	11	0
Servian Red Cross Fund	22,559	1	6
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund	3,750	0	0
Royal Army Temperance Association	6,500	0	0
Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with troops in the Field, in Hospitals, and Convalescent Depots)	36,466	15	4
For improving the amenities of the Troops	30,000	0	0
Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.	1,70,800	0	0
Sind Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	10,000	0	0
Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika	14,883	11	6
For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs	10,000	0	0
Allowances, etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance	10,688	5	9
	Rs. 3,88,494	13	1
St. John Ambulance War Hospital, Dehra Dun	6,000	0	0
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital and Bombay Presidency Base Hospital at Alexandria	10,90,075	12	8
Purchase and equipment of Motor Ambulances	47,099	13	11
Suspense Account amount advanced to the Collector of West Khandesh for the relief of distress among the Momlees of Dhulia	3,000	0	0
Sundries (stationery, telegrams, postages, etc.)	11,099	12	2
	Rs. 15,45,770	3	10
Balance at credit of current account in Bank of Bombay on 30-6-1916 ..... Rs.	2,53,444	9	3
*Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay	30,00,000	0	0
Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for safe custody (par value)	15,000	0	0
Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15 for safe custody (par value)	2,600	0	0
	32,71,044	9	3
	Rs. 48,16,814	13	1

(*A sum of Rs. 15,00,000 is earmarked for payment to his Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund).

R. AITKEN,
Hony. Treasurer.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hony. Treasurer, Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

THE NAVAL FUND.

DONATIONS AND GIFTS.

The following contributions were received during the month of June 1916:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs 1,23,010-6-9, The Maharaja of Balrampur Rs 2,000, The Minor Rana Saheb of Porbandar Rs. 2,000, Rangoon Branch Rs 750, Ceylon Branch Rs 580, Messrs S R Subedar's Sons Rs 300, The Soldiers' Comforts Fund, Jubbulpore Rs 200, Messrs Heptoola Salebhoy & Co. Rs 151, Messrs Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co. Rs 150, Messrs Salebhoy Tyabji & Co. Rs 150, Ladies' Committee, Raipur War Aid Fund Rs 150, Messrs E. A. Currim & Co. Rs 100, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. Rs 100, M. Nissim, Esq., Rs 100, Messrs. Ralli Brothers Rs 100, Lady Scott Rs 100, Messrs. Lawrence & Mayo Rs 75, Half proceeds of Conjuring Entertainment at Porbandar by Umadatta Rs 58, Messrs. Cursetji Muncherji & Co. Rs 51, Messrs Sorabji Pestonji & Co. Rs 50, Messrs. Pirjson & Co. Rs 50, Messrs. Volkart Brothers Rs 50, The Vacuum Oil Co. Rs 50, The Standard Oil Co. Rs 50, Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart. Rs 50, Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co. Rs 50, Offertories at Porbandar Rs. 25-6-0, "The Gamblers" Rs. 13, and "Worry" Rs 2-8-0. Total Rs. 1,30,521-4-9.

Gifts of various kinds have also been received from:—

Girls of the Cathedral High School, Mrs F. D. Hunt and Ladies of Ahmednagar, Mrs. Rendall for Junagadh State Branch Fund, Mr. W. E. Buchanan, Simla, Mrs Reginald John, Colombo, Army and Navy Stores, Messrs. Cox and Co., Mr. L Napier, Poona, Mr A C Tyndale, Mr. M R de Chazal, Nellore, The Rangoon Branch, per Mrs. Vale, Mrs. Rendall, Junagadh, Mr H A W Bladen, Mrs Proctor Sims, and Mrs F G Hoskins, Kheri, Lakhimpur.

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Poor system brings many a hard working merchant into the abyss of failure.

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and as a protection against Malaria, Dysentery, and Infectious complaints.

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GLARE PROTECTOR.

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With neutral tinted Lenses.

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Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	6	9	2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6	4	2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6	4	2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4	14	0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Blk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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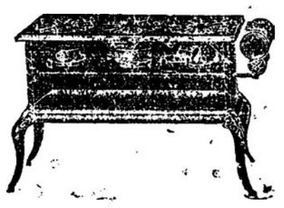

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Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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